

JUL 31 1922

ARMY

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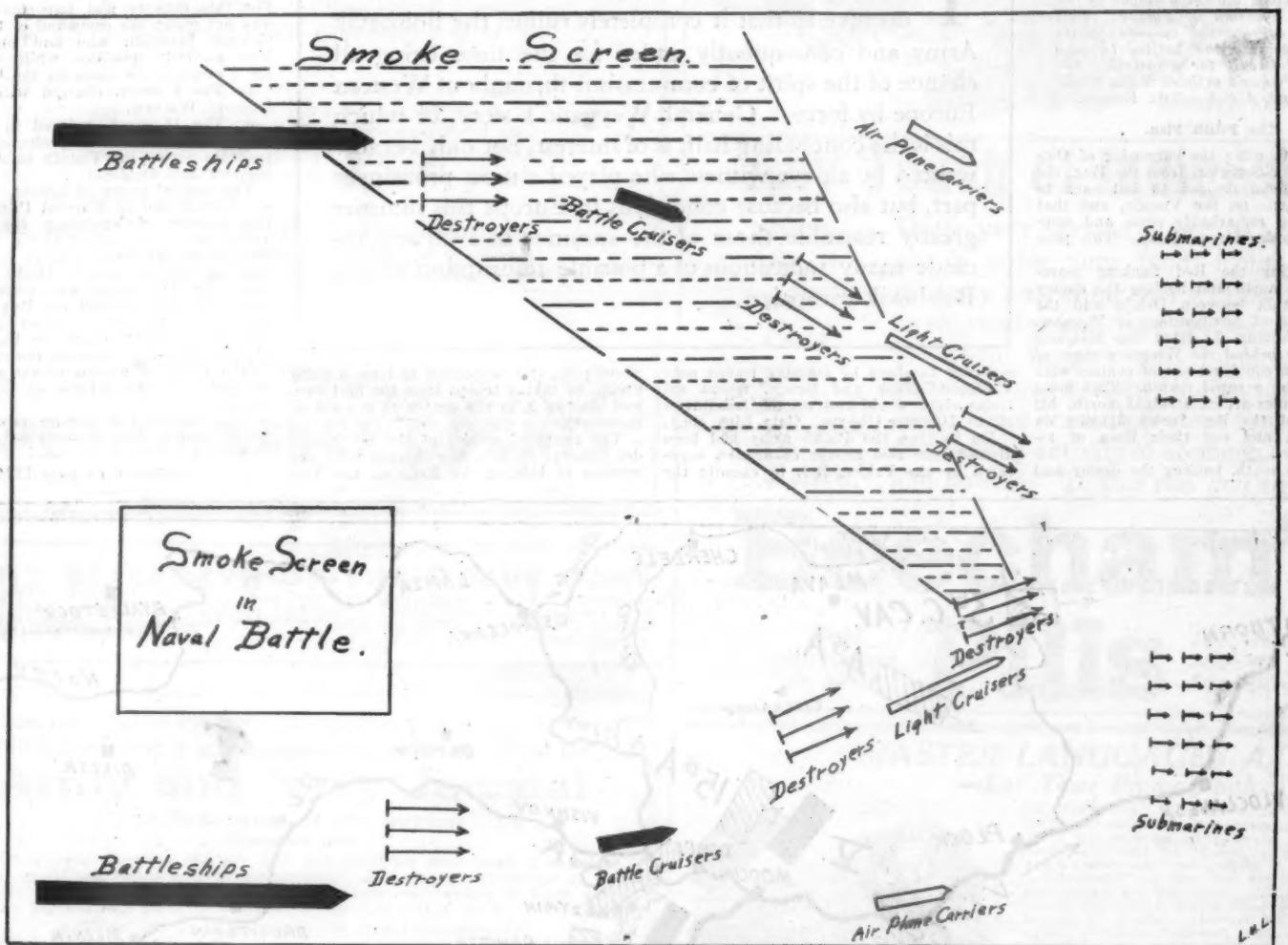
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Smoke Screen in Naval Battle



WHILE the endeavor of each fleet is to "cap" or "tee" its opponent, thus enabling the entire fleet broadside to be concentrated upon the few leading enemy ships, which can reply with only a few guns, such a position is rarely attained. The desire of each fleet to avoid being "teed," and to bring all guns to bear upon the enemy, usually results in a "parallel" fight between the two battleship forces as shown.

The principal endeavor of the destroyers is to gain a position in advance of the hostile battleships, so as to facilitate a torpedo attack. Enemy resistance to destroyers gaining such an advantageous position usually calls for the destroyers being supported by light cruisers and battle cruisers, and results in a large scale secondary battle between the light forces in the water ahead of the battleships. Submarines also seek an advanced position preliminary to battle, since otherwise their slow speed would eliminate them from the fight. Airplane carriers with their high speed keep out of gun range, so as to be free to launch and

receive planes as needed. Dispersed destroyers to screen capital ships from submarine attack are omitted from the diagram.

The two opposing fleets are shown in the conventional positions at the opening of a battle, but it is assumed that the destroyers of one fleet, near the right hand margin, are laying a smoke screen. The smoke screen cuts off the view for all the advanced forces of the opposing fleet. To attack they must go through the smoke, running the risk of collision and disorganization en route, and the probability of concentrated enemy fire, as they emerge successively on the other side.

On the other hand the destroyers of the smoking fleet are free to attack with little enemy interference. The screen also cuts off a part of the opposing battleship column, thus enabling a telling concentration of gun fire to be made by all the battleships and battle cruisers against that part of the enemy remaining in view.

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The Repulse of the Bolshevik Invasion of Poland

By General Weygand, Chief of Staff to Marshal Foch

PART II.

In last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, General Weygand described the early stages of the Bolshevik invasion of Poland. This week he carries the episode to its close, describing the battles to save Warsaw. Credit for translating the General Weygand articles is due Major A. D. Budd, U.S.A.—THE EDITOR.

The Polish Plan.

On Aug. 6, after the surrender of Ostrov and the withdrawal from the Bug, the Polish command decided to fall back to and give battle on the Vistula, and that day issued a remarkably clear and comprehensive order for so doing. This plan included:

1. Checking the Red flanking movement in the north and holding the enemy on the Vistula between Deblin and the northern end of fortifications of Warsaw.

2. Rearranging the front line divisions and forming behind the Wieprz a mass of troops which could get out of contact with the enemy by a rapid march. This mass was to counter-attack straight north, hit the flank of the Red forces fighting on the Vistula and cut their lines of retreat.

3. In the south, holding the enemy and

THE Battle of the Vistula the summer of 1920 was decisive in that it completely ruined the Bolshevik Army and consequently ended for the time being all chance of the spirit of communism throughout Western Europe by force. General Weygand's story, of which this is the concluding half, is of interest, not only because written by an eye witness who played a most prominent part, but also because conditions in Europe this summer greatly resemble those of the summer of 1920 and include many indications of a possible resumption of the Bolshevik campaign.

covering Lemberg by massing troops near Vladimir-Volinsk and Brody, whose extreme right would rest on the tributaries of the Dniester (Strypa, Zlota, Lipa, etc.).

Up to then the Polish army had been divided into two groups of armies, separated by the Pripet, but, to execute the

above plan, it was decided to form a third group, by taking troops from the first two, and placing it in the center as a mass of maneuver.

The group of armies of the north, under General Haller, was charged with the mission of holding the Reds on the Vis-

tula. From left to right, its units were:

a. The V army,* then in process of being assembled, whose mission was to check the Red flanking movement in the north. For this delicate and important task it was put under the command of the young General Sikorski, who had just shown high soldierly qualities while commanding a group of divisions on the Bug.

b. The I army, charged with the defense of Warsaw.

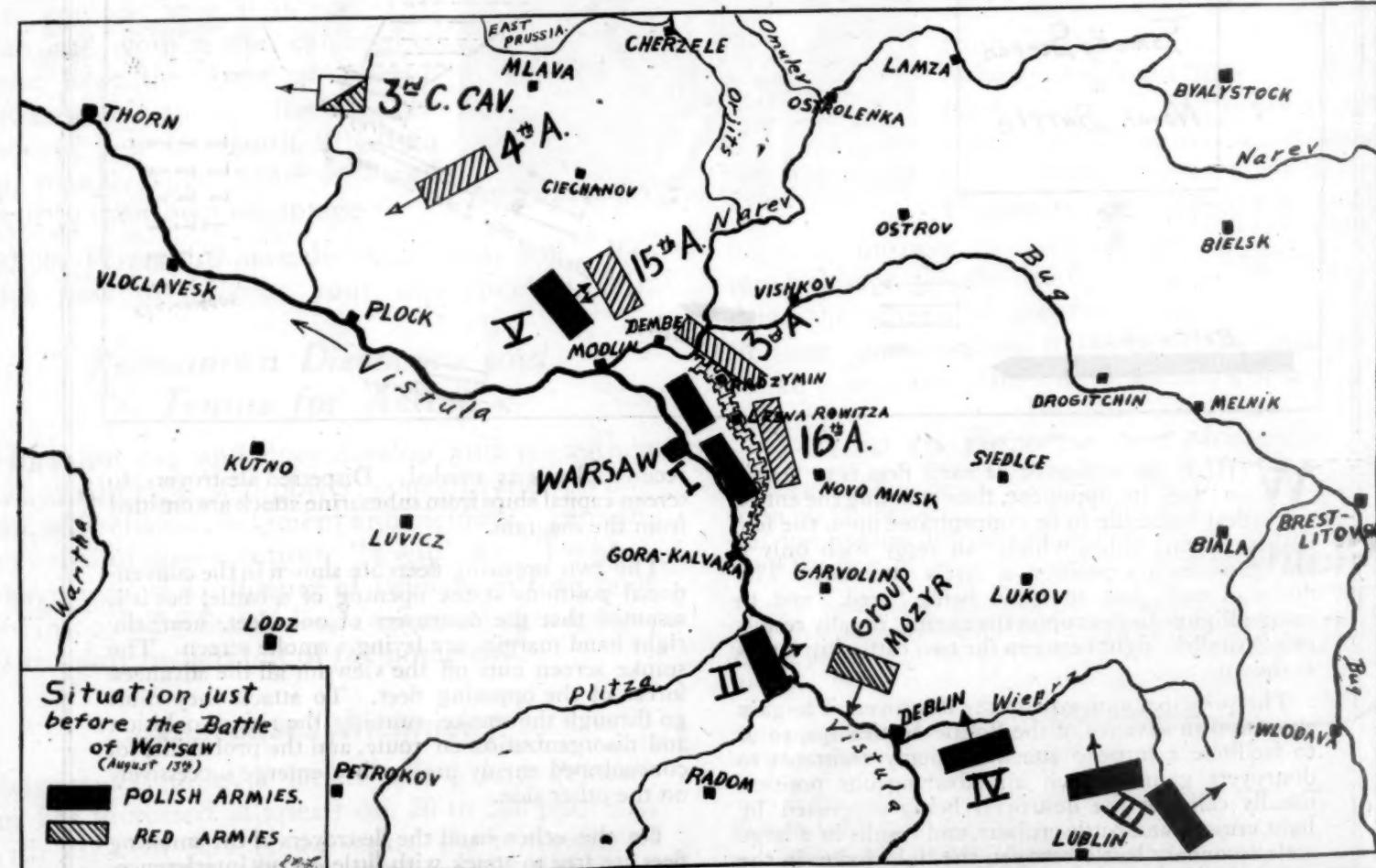
c. The II army, reduced in strength, and charged with the protection of the passages across the Vistula between Gora-Kalvaria and Deblin.

The central group of armies, under the direct command of Marshal Pilsudski, had the mission of executing the counter-attack and consisted of two armies. On the left the IV army was in position behind the Wieprz, east of Deblin. On the right the III army was assembled between the Wieprz and the Bug. It was to take part in the counter-attack, but was also ordered to echelon back a part of its forces so as to cover the right flank.

The group of armies of the south was charged with the defense of Galicia and

*The numbers of the Red armies are given in Arabic figures, those of the Polish armies in Roman.

(Continued on page 1174.)



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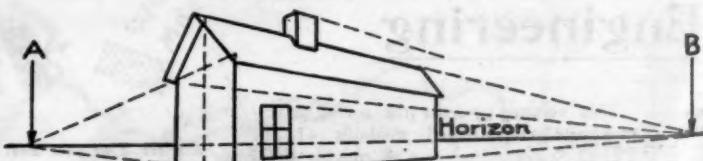
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Promotion List to Stand; Dickman Board Begins Work

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

While the Dickman board was taking up its work of the reduction of the number of officers in the Army the Secretary of War approved the report of the Shanks board which recommended that the original promotion list should stand unchanged, and that no legislation on the subject be submitted to Congress. The report was unanimous, although Col. Sherman Moreland, J.A.G., attached a separate statement, setting forth the reasons why he signed the report.

It would be recalled that at the request of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, U.S.A., and Col. Sherman Moreland, J.A.G., were appointed to make a study of the inequalities of the promotion list and make recommendations for any legislation they deemed wise for its correction.

With all of its appendices this report would make a volume about the size of an unabridged dictionary. One hundred and twelve officers appeared before the board as witnesses and ten or twelve special reports from the various branches and classes of officers were submitted to the board. The report contains diagrams and charts to show how different plans for the readjustment of the promotion list would work out in the rearrangement of officers on the promotion list. There is a world of information in the report on personnel matters.

With this unfavorable report from the Shanks board there is absolutely no present prospect of the passage of any legislation that will make changes in the promotion list. Chairman Wadsworth, after scanning the report, expressed himself frankly as opposed to any legislation on the subject. He declared that the Army had plenty of trouble now with the present drastic reduction and that he thought that no legislation that would improve the present promotion list could be passed. The Secretary of War was very emphatic in his approval of the board's report.

Age and Promotion of Emergency Officers.

In discussing the general situation the board declared that an unfortunate condition existed as to the ages of emergency officers in the various grades. The board admitted that this is particularly true with regard to captains and lieutenants. In these grades it called attention to the fact that over 115 officers are more than 42 years of age and 315 more than 47 years. With the large number of officers who are junior to this class in age, the prospects of vacancies occurring in the grade of colonel for them, it was admitted, were very discouraging and depressing. The fear was expressed that many of them might not reach even a major's grade before they had attained the age of retirement.

Most of these came in under the increase of Aug. 6, 1917. One hundred and

fifteen of them were formerly enlisted men of the Regular Army and 315 were from the National Guard and training camps. Deplorable as this situation is, the board went on to explain that experiments by which officers were rearranged in these grades according to age, would improve the position of 47 per cent. of the officers, while 52 per cent. would lose.

In justification of the present condition of the promotion list the board in its report called attention to the fact that the older officers in point of age accepted their commissions under the June 4, 1920, increase with full knowledge that the length of service during active hostilities would determine their place on the promotion list.

In its conclusions and recommendations the report states:

"The board finds many cases of plain injustice to individuals; it finds numerous instances of hardships worked by the hurried manner in which our Army was raised; it finds a number of officers so placed on the promotion list that their future promotion in the Army is unfortunately limited; and it finds a tendency to regard a commission as employment, and not as an obligation to service.

"Each change or so-called cure proposed was invariably found to work a great evil in some other direction, equally harmful to the Service as the conditions sought to be remedied.

"The complications involved in the various issues raised are too numerous to permit of solution by exact provision of law. In the opinion of the board, the only method by which the original promotion list can be rearranged to the advantage of the Army as a whole would be by the appointment of a board with arbitrary power to determine the method of examining and reporting on each individual officer, and then with this data to prepare a new promotion list based on the board's opinion as to the order of precedence. This would be, in effect, promotion by selection for every grade in the Army. The board is of the opinion that this course would be fraught with such danger as to make it impracticable and inadvisable.

"The board, therefore, recommends that the original promotion list should stand unchanged and it submits its opinion that the maintenance of a single promotion list is highly important to the efficiency of the Army."

Reasons for Continuing Present Law.

In setting forth his reasons for signing the report Colonel Moreland said:

"I reluctantly agree to the result finally announced in the foregoing report, believing that the apparent injustices to the so-called emergency officers therein referred to should be susceptible to amelioration, if not substantial cure, by the introduction of age as a factor in formulating a new promotion list. But three leading considerations have induced me to agree to the final conclusion of the report.

"First. Strong faith which I have in

the broad and extended military experience and mature and unbiased judgment of my colleagues on the board who assure me that it is their settled conviction that any recommendation for new legislation, if the consummation of such recommendation is practically possible, which would be necessary to ameliorate or cure the apparent injustices mentioned, would unsettle the Army as a whole, would, in the practical application of the remedy throw the Army into confusion and would in consequence result in doing more harm than good.

"Second. Any recommendation having for its object the elimination of the apparent injustices referred to would require legislation of a character which would completely change the fundamental policy of Congress with respect to the promotion list and the right and positions of emergency officers thereon, and would require substantial abandonment of the viewpoint from which Congress had regarded the officers composing the increase in the Army, as shown not only by the act of June 4, 1920, but by the more recent legislation.

"Third. Which is the corollary of the preceding consideration, any recommendation of the kind referred to would be useless, unless having already clearly manifested its policy and purposes with respect to a single list based upon length of service rather than age.

"I therefore agree to the final conclusion of the report that no recommendation looking to a general change in the promotion list be made."

Reduction of Officer Personnel.

The Dickman board, which is the board authorized by the act of June 30, 1922, for the reduction of the Army, held its first meeting July 24 with all members present. Realizing that it had a great task before it, the board proceeded in executive session to study and discuss War Department Circular No. 152, which contains the only instructions that it has from the War Department.

After reading this in connection with the provisions of the law the members informally expressed the opinion that Congress and the War Department had conferred a great deal of discretion upon the board. In fact, the members were inclined to the opinion that Congress and the department should have been more specific in their direction as to how the reduction should be made. The members of the board are particularly impressed with the breadth of the authority conferred upon it by Paragraph 8 of Circular 152. It is understood that this was read a number of times and discussed at considerable length. Under this paragraph the officers of the Regular establishment are virtually authorized to tell their troubles to the board. It is attracting so much attention that it is reprinted here:

"Any officer in the Service, who so desires, may submit through military chan-

nels for the consideration of the board, a statement bearing upon his past, present or probable future effectiveness. Should the officer believe that, for any reason, it will be best for the interests of the Service that he be retired or discharged, his statement will clearly set forth such reasons."

The original plan under which applications for retirement were to be approved called for a policy under which officers of recognized efficiency and who were needed in the Army would be kept upon the active list. This was on the assumption that the recommendations of the War Department would be followed in the reduction of the number of officers. But as Congress has gone so far in its reduction that it will be necessary to separate some valuable officers from the Service it is understood that the Dickman board will be very liberal in the approval of applications for retirement.

For instance, if an officer of long service should make a statement to the board setting forth that his dependents are in poor health and cannot be moved as he would be transferred from station to station, such a condition, it is believed, would be given serious consideration. Other matters of a personal nature which might interfere with the effectiveness of an officer's service, it is believed, will be considered by the board in passing upon the application for the retirement of an officer who under ordinary conditions would be very desirable for the Service.

Paragraph 8 also affords an opportunity for officers to apply for a discharge instead of resigning. Officers could be discharged with a year's pay instead of resigning in the usual manner. It is believed that officers with good business prospects in private life will take advantage of Paragraph 8 and apply for discharge instead of resigning.

On the second day of its session the board called in a number of officers from the Medical Corps to assist in going over the hospital record of officers who have been before retiring boards. It is understood that the board will give first consideration to officers who may be retired on account of physical disability. At least, this is the assumption that is being made owing to the frequency with which officers in the Medical Department are being consulted.

Major Ralph A. Jones (Inf.), A.G.D., has been detailed as recorder of the board. Major Jones acted as recorder of the Classification Board and for the past two years has been working most of the time on the efficiency records of officers. He is regarded as especially qualified for this work on account of his extended knowledge of records of officers on file in the War Department. He will be assisted by Capt. Paul B. Harm, Q.M.C., whose application for retirement has been approved. Captain Harm, on account of his long service in the Army at various posts, has an intimate knowledge of the personnel of the Service.

A National Position in Readiness

General Pershing's clear, concise and comprehensive statement of a "national position in readiness" made public this week, reveals that the War Department is following a well thought out plan in carrying out the provisions of the National Defense act. It cannot be emphasized too often that Congress authorized a national defense project when it passed this act, just as much as it does when it provides for the building of a local post-office. The foundation has been laid and the burning issue is whether Congress will make the necessary appropriations to complete the structure of our national defense.

That it is a plan for defense and not aggression is apparent in the reference which General Pershing makes to the National Guard divisions as the first to be mobilized with the Regular Army units. The National Guard is not maintained at war strength, and it will require time to fill up its units and mobilize them even for defense. Even under this policy Congress is seeking to confine the National Guard to Infantry, which would increase delay in the mobilization of the Army of the United States to a "position in readiness."

General Pershing and the General Staff

are plainly endeavoring to secure the maximum readiness at the minimum expense and effort on the part of the people of the United States. The policy which was formerly recommended by the War Department, under which all the first line troops, or those to be mobilized immediately upon the declaration of war, were to consist of the Regular Army, has been abandoned. The National Guard has been moved up closer to the front in the plans of General Pershing. It has been given a definite mission for the first time in the history of the country. The Federal Government will expect more of the National Guard in the next war than it has in all the previous conflicts. To carry out the plan of the National Defense act the National Guard must be maintained in divisional organizations.

General Pershing's statement does not reveal the details of the war plans of the General Staff. It is apparent that this would be unwise. A possible enemy should be kept in the dark, as far as possible, as to the details of any proposed mobilization, and in making his statement General Pershing avoids a detailed description of preparedness plans that make for the "nation's position in readiness." It is hardly necessary to state that they exist, for this

is the purpose for which the War Plans Division of the General Staff was created. These plans are to be modified from time to time as new implements of warfare are developed. The effects of the smallest changes in the equipment and arms of troops are taken into consideration in the modification of the war plans. The number of automobiles that exist in the country; the building of roads; likewise the stages in the development of aircraft are being carefully weighed. Inquiries sent out to large industries are frequently a part of the study of the war plans by the General Staff.

General Pershing and the General Staff have three well developed plans for the defense of the nation. This work is all under the personal direction of General Pershing, and he is attempting to put into them his experience as commander-in-chief of the A.E.F. He is giving them as close attention as he did the great task of commanding the largest armed force that this country ever put into the field. To him his present duties mean as much to the future generations as do those of the commander-in-chief of the A.E.F.

These plans have not been completed and will never be, because they must be readjusted from time to time to meet new

national and international conditions. What takes place in this summer's camps will be carefully digested by the War Plans Division of the General Staff in connection with its plans for the defenses of the nation. Every National Guardsman, every Reserve officer and every student in the military training camps will participate in the adjustment and modification of the war plans of the General Staff as from year to year the War Plans Division of the General Staff will study the results obtained in the camps to determine what changes, if any, are necessary in the general scheme of preparedness.

It is understood that General Pershing issued this statement at this time for the purpose of impressing upon the components of the Army of the United States the importance of their functions in the "nation's position in readiness."

Following is the text of General Pershing's statement:

The National Defense act of 1920 prescribes that "the organized peace establishment, including the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves, shall include all of those divisions and other military organizations

necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress."

The evident intent of this provision is that the system of national defense shall be definitely organized, that the military units required for service in any emergency shall be constituted in time of peace, and that each of them shall be prepared to undertake its initial mission in time to meet the requirements of the situation.

So far as the defense of the continental United States is concerned, the law evidently contemplates as a minimum requirement for security that we should be definitely organized to prevent an invasion in force at the outbreak of hostilities. If this be assured, then without danger of an adverse decision at the beginning we shall be able without interruption to develop such further military power as the particular emergency may require.

The Resources Are Here.

Before the World War such a definite and comprehensive plan was impracticable. Our military resources were too limited and there was no legal sanction for the development of such a system. Since the World War, with the large number of war-trained officers available, with the initiation of a system for the training of younger men ultimately to replace them, with more adequate sources of military equipment and material, and with a settled legal sanction for the development and training of our traditional citizen army in time of peace, we are able to prepare definite plans for what has aptly been termed "A National Position in Readiness." Under this plan the military organizations required to secure critical landing places upon our coast line and favorable lines of advance upon our land frontiers can be definitely formed and prepared. With such an initial organization assured, the additional military units required for the full prosecution of a serious war can be mobilized at once and brought to full strength without disturbance or interruption. With our territory thus protected against landings in force at the start, and with the machinery for further military expansion fully organized, our fleet will be free to deal with the hostile naval forces without concern as to possible invasion.

I am pleased to report that the plans for the "National Position in Readiness" have reached a stage where their practicability is assured, if we can count upon a reasonable development of the economical military system sanctioned by the National Defense act. With eighteen divisions and appropriate auxiliaries of the National Guard, supplemented by the Regular Army prepared for necessary expansion, and with certain special units formed in the Organized Reserves, we shall be able to cover our coasts and land frontiers against serious invasion at the start. Behind this first line the remaining units of the Organized Reserves fully constituted with a framework of officers and non-commissioned officers will be prepared to undertake the training of their raw recruits at once. We shall thus be able deliberately to develop our military power to any necessary extent without risk of serious disaster through surprise at the outbreak of war, and without the necessity of maintaining a burdensome military establishment in time of peace. Such a military organization causes no menace to any other nation, but assures the invulnerability of the continental United States in the event of attack by any possible hostile combination.

It is recognized that the citizen components of the Army of the United States can be only partially trained prior to mobilization. While national defense comprises more than the preservation of our continental integrity, the initial accomplishment of such security will afford time for the orderly development of our great military resources. Therefore, the permissible minimum of peace training is that required to prevent invasion at the outbreak of war.

Steps in Mobilization.

For purposes of illustration let it be assumed that a National Guard division is assigned the initial mission of defending a given beach sector. Upon mobilization the combatant elements of this division of peace strength would be ordered to a training area within reach of this sector, which would be prepared for defense. Thereafter it would be practicable to complete the mobilization, equipment and training of the division at war strength. Continuous deployment in the beach position would not be necessary after its preparation for defense. The troops could be moved back to a convenient training area and could rely upon naval and air reconnaissance to give ample warnings of a possible attack. Thus the initial mission for this division determines the minimum degree of training which must be assured in time of peace, the extent to which it must be initially supplied with equipment, and the place where it will have its original concentration.

It is obvious that this plan will greatly simplify training, equipment and mobilization projects. There will be one course of training and development designed to prepare the unit for its initial tactical mission, and a subsequent course of training and development designed to prepare

Army Rifle and Pistol Teams Are Selected

As the result of a nine days' competition the Infantry rifle and pistol teams have been selected from the squad of candidates gathered at Fort Niagara, N.Y. However, the makeup of the squad which will go to the National Matches at Camp Perry has not as yet been determined and the team captain and coach are keeping the shooters hard at it. It is always possible that the additional work may show some man or men to be better than the present selected high ones and the additional work will, in any event, better fit those who do not make the team for their duties as instructors at the School of Marksmanship at Camp Perry.

The present plans call for the division of the squad into two class "A" teams and two class "B" teams, and with this arrangement the element of team competition can be introduced into the training. This will do a good deal to steady the new shots and get them somewhat used to the conditions which will prevail at Camp Perry. Weather conditions to date have been ideal. Fort Niagara has dished up every kind of a wind from every point on the clock and everything from a pouring rain to a bright, clear day.

The first ten riflemen and the first five pistolmen as given below form the teams at present, at the end of the first competitions:

Rifle Team.

1. Capt. L. S. Spooner, Inf.; 2. Pvt. A. Kotlarczyk, 23d Inf.; 3. Capt. S. W. Stephens, Inf.; 4. 1st Lieut. A. D. Rothrock, Inf.; 5. Capt. W. H. O'Mohundro, 25th Inf.; 6. 1st Sergt. J. Volenage, 13th Inf.; 7. 1st Sergt. P. F. Mollerstrom, 12th Inf.; 8. 1st Lieut. F. S. Ross, 45th Inf.; 9. Sergt. O. L. Dyer, 6th Inf.; 10. Capt. J. H. Kneubel, Inf.

Pistol Team.

1. 1st Lieut. L. J. Harant, 23d Inf.; 2. Capt. W. A. Heden, Inf.; 3. 1st Lieut. E. Andino, 19th Inf.; 4. 1st Lieut. O. R. Johnston, 30th Inf.; 5. 1st Lieut. W. R. Teney, 29th Inf.; 6. Capt. F. P. Coffin, 5th Inf.; 7. Capt. T. B. Steel, 18th Inf.; 8. Capt. S. W. Stephens, Inf.; 9. Capt. L. W. Fagg, Inf. The pistol team has been divided into two teams, which shoot against each other.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN REPORT ON 1ST BATT., 7TH F.A.

On page 1115 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 15 there appeared an account of the march of the 1st Battalion, 7th F.A., from Camp Dix, N.J., to Camp Devens, Mass. The report as printed contained several errors. Following are the erroneous figures with corrections:

The distance marched was 350 miles instead of 320, as printed.

The longest day's march was 29 miles instead of 22.

The shortest day's march was 15 miles instead of 10.

The average day's march was 22 miles instead of 19.

It is an injustice to the officers and men to state that the absence of sore backs and necks was due to the excellent care of the veterinarian. The veterinarian with the battalion was a most excellent officer in the performance of his duties, but had it not been for the painstaking care exercised by all officers and men the animals would have become sore in spite of the veterinarian. After all, a veterinarian does not prevent sores on animals, but heals them after they occur.

the troops for such further military operations as may be required. This latter course of training will make provision for the development of the full offensive power which is essential to victory. The extent to which it will be practicable to engage upon the second course prior to mobilization will depend upon time available after attaining the required standard under the first course.

The character of our military resources as well as our attitude toward other nations imposes upon us an initial strategic defensive. But this does not involve renouncing a subsequent offensive. Had the United States in the spring of 1917 possessed twenty-five or thirty divisions completely organized and equipped, but only sufficiently trained to meet the requirements of the "National Position in Readiness" above outlined, each of these divisions would have been advanced many months as compared with the entirely new divisions that it was necessary to create. Each of these divisions could have mobilized locally and proceeded at once with the special training required by the European situation, thereby avoiding much of the cost of extensive concentration camps and railroad transportation. Under such circumstances the period for the beginning of American offensive operations on a large scale would have been greatly advanced.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS NEXT MONTH

A splendid opportunity for citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 30 to become commissioned officers of the Regular Army will soon be offered by the War Department. An examination for the appointment of second lieutenants will be held throughout the country on Sept. 4 and it is believed that there will be vacancies in the Army for every qualified man.

Appointments will be tendered successful candidates as soon as practicable after Dec. 31, 1922. It is the policy of the War Department to appoint an officer in the branch of his choice, if possible.

Preliminary examinations will be conducted to determine the physical, moral and mental qualifications of applicants in order to avoid inconveniences and unnecessary expense both to the candidate and to the Government.

The elementary portion of the final examination embraces the subjects of history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and physics. The advanced part of the examination consists of a large number of subjects, including mathematics, advanced mechanics, surveying, languages, literature, electricity, chemistry, law and minor tactics. Examination is required in but three of the subjects of the advanced group, these to be selected by the candidate.

Application blanks may be secured from the commanding general of the corps area in which the candidate lives and all information concerning the examinations may be obtained from the same source or from The Adjutant General of the Army.

The location of the various corps area commanders is as follows:

1st Corps Area, Army Base, Boston, Mass.

2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.

3d Corps Area, Standard Oil Building, Baltimore, Md.

4th Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

5th Corps Area, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

6th Corps Area, 1819 W. Pershing road, Chicago, Ill.

7th Corps Area, Army Building, Omaha, Neb.

8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

9th Corps Area, The Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

DATA OF INTEREST TO WARRANT OFFICERS, U.S.A.

Prior Service That Counts for Longevity and Retirement—Warrant officers may count, for the purpose of longevity pay and for retirement, service rendered as commissioned officers or as field clerks as well as service as enlisted men. (Ops. J.A.G., Sept. 30, 1920, page 135.)

Status When Called to Duty Under Reserve Corps Commission—Warrant officers, active or retired, may be commissioned in the Reserve Corps, but not in the National Guard. While on active duty as Reserve officer their status and rights as Warrant officers are suspended, but again revived upon release from duty as such Reserve Corps officer. Service rendered under a Reserve Corps commission on active duty, counts for all purposes as though rendered as a warrant officer.

Appointment in the National Guard—Warrant officers are provided for in the National Guard under Section 60, act of June 4, 1920, but in peace time they may be eliminated or restricted to certain positions in the discretion of the Secretary of War. There are, however, no provisions in current law for payment of warrant officers in the National Guard. (Ops. J.A.G., Nov. 24, 1920, page 153.)

Accrued Leave—A warrant officer whose service as a commissioned officer and as a warrant officer is not continuous, is not entitled to leave which may have accrued during his commissioned service. In this connection attention is invited to an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army in the case of Warrant Officer Arthur R. Trabold, approved Aug. 11, 1921. —From the Warrant Officers' Monthly Bulletin.

GEN. H. L. ROGERS, U.S.A., RECEIVES AN ITALIAN DECORATION.

In recognition of his valuable services during the World War, Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M. General of the Army, was decorated by the Italian government July 25 with the Insignia of Commander of the order of the Crown, the ceremony of investiture having taken place in the Italian Embassy in Washington.

General Rogers, as Chief Quartermaster of the A.E.F., was General Pershing's right-hand supply man and was faced with the biggest supply problem that has ever confronted any army—the feeding and clothing of 2,000,000 men separated from their home base of supply by 3,000 miles of water.

So successfully did General Rogers perform this titanic task that not only did our own government award him the Distinguished Service Medal, but he has also been decorated by all the Allied governments, the Italian decoration completing the chain.

Rights of Army Officers Ordered to Riot Duty

Lieut. Col. Dennis P. Quinlan, J.A.G. D., is the author of a most interesting and comprehensive report on "Employment of Army in Aid of Federal Civil Authorities," which would be a valuable study to all officers on duty with troops, or who may ever be ordered on riot duty.

The report takes the form of a 58-page pocket manual and gives evidence of a thorough and detailed study of all legal data bearing on the subject. It is written in a clear and concise form and after a perusal of it, no officer need be confused as to either the scope or the limitations of the power placed in his hands.

Naturally it is this phase of the subject in which the line officer is interested. He is inclined to look upon civil law as an entangling net which is liable to ensnare him at unexpected moments, and he will probably appreciate a clear statement of his powers.

Some of the noteworthy points covered in this report include the following:

There is a distinction between martial law and the use of the military in the enforcement of civil law. The former is established by authority of the president, independently of the state executive—but this report deals with the second case, when it is assumed that the state or its form of Government is not in jeopardy, and consequently martial law is not necessary. The military force is used only to aid the civil authorities.

In this case, the 105th A.W. makes provision for fixing responsibility upon and collecting from persons in the military service, whose acts result in damage to the property of others. Therefore it behoves the officer in charge to become thoroughly cognizant of the limitations to this authority.

One of the first of these limitations lies in the fact that the Army must be used only to enforce "the laws of the United States, and cannot be employed to aid in executing the laws of a state or the processes of a state court, except when ordered by the President to render such service."

Two very valuable features of the work are letters, addressed respectively to the civil authority requesting troops and to the commanding officer of the troops sent, distinctly enumerating the rights and privileges as well as the limitations of the latter.

It appears therein that the officer in command has full power, whenever he sees fit to assume it, but he must see concrete evidence that the crowd or mob is doing acts contrary to the particular Federal law that the military has been called upon to aid the civil authorities in enforcing. The evident intention of the mob is not sufficient ground for the interference of the military.

The procedure upon arrival is outlined as follows: The commanding officer will make such a display of force for moral effect, as he deems expedient, but will not proceed to action unless he finds apparent an overwhelming resistance to the power being exercised in good faith by the civil authorities. In case of such a situation being evident, the officer is expected to warn innocent bystanders to leave the scene, and then to warn the rioters, in the name of the President, to disperse. If this action is ineffectual, he resorts to force.

Here the authority of the civil officials ends (temporarily). "No one can interfere in any way with the manner in which the troops operate against the rioters, or give them any orders, or make any suggestion which the commanding officer is bound to accept."

The troops apply military tactics at the discretion of their commander and "it is purely a tactical question in what manner they shall use the weapons with which they are armed," whether by musketry or artillery fire or by bayonet and saber. Their prisoners are turned over to the civil authorities, though troops may aid in protecting them.

Other paragraphs deal with tactical considerations, such as the psychological effect of volley fire upon a mob and the danger of temporizing.

Firing is authorized in only four concrete cases: (1) "To prevent the perpetration of a felony, if it cannot be stopped otherwise," (2) to arrest anyone who has committed a felony, if he cannot be arrested otherwise, (3) in case an individual rioter fires upon the troops he may be shot down," and (4) in case he "throws missiles he may be shot down."

The booklet was printed under the title of "Military Protection" for the Instruction Course at Camp Dix, N.J. The author is at present on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

BATTLE CRUISER LEXINGTON TO BE MADE INTO PLANE CARRIER.

The Navy Department has directed the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to proceed at once with the conversion of the battle cruiser Lexington into an airplane carrier. Construction of the vessel was halted during the Washingtons Arms Conference, when she was 35 per cent. completed.

Congressional Club Open to the Army and Navy

A proposition by which the members of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., will acquire the privileges of the Congressional Country Club is being informally submitted to the Capital City Service Club. While there are some objections being raised by the more conservative members of the Army and Navy Club, it is believed that these are being rapidly overcome and that the arrangements will eventually be consummated.

The following plan is being considered by the Service Club:

1. Army and Navy Club to pay the Congressional Country Club \$60,000 for the right to extend the full membership privileges simultaneously to not in excess of 300 members of the Army and Navy Club on payment by each of the regular dues. The Army and Navy Club to have the right to acquire privilege for additional members at the same rate upon request. The Army and Navy Club to have representation on the Board of Governors and on each of the committees of the Congressional Country Club.

2. These membership privileges to be transferable by the Army and Navy Club between its members at will, provided that the minimum dues to be paid by any individual shall be for a period of three months; by greater periods the dues shall be the pro rata part of the annual dues for the time utilized.

Advantages of Proposition.

The advantages to the Army and Navy Club in such a proposition are many, and it can be seen at once that to affiliate with the Congressional Club means a greater and better Service Club. Among the extensive indoor and outdoor athletic features which the Congressional Club has to offer are hunting, riding, golf, tennis, outdoor and indoor swimming, gymnasium and all the usual social attractions of such a club. In connection with hunting, the club this summer will acquire a pack of hounds and organize a hunt, having now adequate facilities for the care of horses. This should prove a great inducement to absent officers to take out non-resident memberships in the Army and Navy Club, as those who visit Washington even on temporary duty can take a room at the Congressional Country Club and enjoy all of its privileges without going on the waiting list for months, as is necessary in other country clubs here.

Would Promote Friendship.

Such a plan would bring the Service men in pleasant contact with members of Congress, which is highly desirable. It is stated that much of the animosity which some of the members of Congress feel towards those in the Service would be entirely removed if it were possible to bring them together in social surroundings. Plans have been prepared for two eighteen-hole golf courses at the Congressional Club, one of which will be completed this year. Card rooms, bowling alleys and fifty bedrooms, each with shower, are other features of the Country Club. It is estimated that \$450,000 will be expended on the clubhouse alone and the 406 acres of land which will surround the clubhouse will make it an ideal country club. Plans for the construction of the building are practically completed, and it is believed that excavation will begin shortly.

Many of the members of the Army and Navy Club desire the inclusion of some athletic activities in its club life, but a careful survey of the present club will reveal the fact that there is no available room for such features.

The \$60,000 which would be required to purchase the 300 memberships would be borrowed at six per cent. per annum, or \$3,600, which would be prorated among the members who take these country club memberships. If all of the 300 were taken it would mean the nominal charge of \$12 per person in addition to the annual dues of the Congressional Country Club. The annual dues of the Congressional Club, it is understood, will be in the neighborhood of \$75.

Initiation Fee High.

When the members of the Army and Navy come to Washington on a tour of duty the initiation fees in joining a country club are prohibitive, as they run from \$100 to \$250, and some of the real exclusive ones are higher. Such a high premium for only two or three years of club life makes the large majority of officers decline invitations to join such clubs.

It must be recalled that when the present Army and Navy Club was started some of the officers in the Service entertained great fear lest they would be unable to carry the project through. But now all members greatly regret that they did not anticipate the demands of the future on such a club. It is to avoid making a similar mistake that it is desired to place the proposition before all members of the Army and Navy Club. Several impromptu discussions have taken place in the club. This week the proponents of the scheme met a number of interested members at the Army and Navy

Club, where informal discussion was indulged in by all. Other conferences will be held in the future. It is stated that a majority of the members of the club are in favor of some such arrangement whereby Army and Navy officers may enjoy the privileges of the Congressional Club, and definite action is to be taken on the proposal in the near future.

INFANTRY SNAPSHOTTERS COMPETE FOR FUR-LINED CUSPIDOR.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in receipt of a lengthy communication, purporting to come from the Infantry Team at Fort Niagara, announcing the institution of a new contest for "snapshotters." The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL accepts no responsibility for the truth of the statements made, but presents them as of interest to every soldier who ever fired on the wrong target.

A mimeographed bulletin announces the following:

MATCH CONDITIONS FOR THE TROPHY KNOWN AS THE FUR-LINED CUSPIDOR.

1. This trophy shall consist of a cuspidor constructed of brass, lined with animal fur, and suitably engraved.

2. The title of this trophy shall pass to any eligible competitor successfully fulfilling match conditions as hereinafter described, to be retained by him until his score shall have been surpassed by another eligible competitor, or for one year. Custody of the trophy shall lie with the chief snapshotter.

3. To be eligible to compete for this trophy a competitor shall be:

a. Any unsuccessful competitor in an Infantry try-out or a national match.
b. Any other person adjudged eligible by the Board of Directors.

4. The governing body in control of competitions for this trophy shall consist of all previous winners of the trophy.

Match Competition.

5. A successful competitor is one who by virtue of extraordinary performance in connection with an Infantry try-out or a national match shall have acquired three or more legs on the fur-lined cuspidor.

6. A leg shall be awarded for any one of the following acts:

a. Firing on the wrong target.
b. Taking windage the wrong way.
c. Neglecting to bring gun or bolt to the firing point.
d. Firing at one range with elevation set for another.
e. Reversing the usual order of aiming and firing.
f. Any other noteworthy act of similar degree of peculiarity in connection with duty as above described.

7. In case of a tie between one or more competitors the trophy shall be awarded on the result of a shoot-off of ten shots, slow fire, at a shimmerying bull's-eye under the following conditions:

a. Arms: Service rifle.
b. Range: Two hundred yards.
c. Ammunition: Any.
d. Position: Any.
e. Target: Any one that is up.

f. Sights: Any; use of rear sight is optional.

g. Time limit: One minute per shot with permission to apply for an extension of ten minutes.

8. To be disqualified a competitor must have been found accountable for any of the following acts:

a. Intent to commit any of the acts enumerated in Par. 6.
b. Failing to report promptly a disqualification attained by another.
c. Soiling the lining of the cuspidor while endeavoring to put the trophy to its customary use, or missing the same altogether.

Insignia.

9. A successful competitor for this trophy shall be awarded a medal and a ribbon, specifications for which shall comply with the following:

a. Medal: Of leather or neolin cut to the outline of a cuspidor, couchant, pendant from a bandoleer safety pin by a ribbon of the color of the stain of chewing tobacco.

b. Ribbon: Similar in color to the above, and of size of regulation service ribbon, attached to which will be one bandoleer pin for each qualification.

In a bulletin dated June 29 and signed "John J. Buck, Team Statistician and Morale Officer," the "snapshotters try-out" announced the award of one leg of the trophy each to Major G. R. Hicks, Capt. T. F. Wessels and Lieuts. T. M. McLarmore, H. C. Griswold and W. R. Tomey for "firing on wrong target." Sergt. J. P. Walsh received a similar award, and Corp. Snare was given two legs for "firing on wrong target with sights set for another range."

Seven more contestants were awarded legs on June 30, while Capt. N. W. Richmond and Lieut. A. R. Nichols received honorable mention for "consistent shooting which lost a dollar." Sergeant Walsh won his second leg by "setting sights on one gun and firing with another."

Bulletin No. 4, issued July 1, 1922, contained the following announcements:

1. The following appointments on the Snapshotters' Team are announced:

a. Capt. F. A. Macon, Jr., is appointed athletic coach (stole second with the bases full).

b. Major Per Ramee is appointed meteorological officer (rain before seven, stop before eleven).

The most recent information on the try-out is given in Bulletin No. 5, which is quoted in full:

The following scores were made by competitors in record firing July 6 and 7:

Capt. Herbert Teate, 1; wrong target.

Capt. Frank Pearson, 1; wrong target.

Capt. Ed. Ednie, 1; wrong target.

Capt. Frank Shaw, 1; wrong target.

Capt. Mike Doyle, 1; wrong target.

Lieut. S. B. Nichols, 1; reversed usual order of aiming and firing.

Sergt. Lay, 1/2; left rifle in barracks.

Sergt. Davenport, 1/2; wrong target.

Major Jake Bagby, 1/2; took windage wrong way.

Capt. Frank Shaw, 1/2; reversed usual order of aiming and firing.

Capt. Ed. Ednie, 1/2; fired on wrong target.

Capt. Herbert Teate, 1/2; wrong target.

Lieut. Mac McKinney, 1/2; wrong target.

In order to safeguard members of the National Guard who intend to fire on the same range, the snapshotters' try-outs will be continued on the pistol range.

A handsome trophy has been donated by Sears Roebuck and Company, and the names of the winners will be engraved thereon.

Those desirous of acting as coaches for the girls' scout camp will report at Crystal Beach at 7:59 a.m., Sunday, Fort Erie time.

The team captain notes with pleasure the high scores made by candidates; competition is keener and averages much higher than last year.

The proposed trip to Peru has been called off, the Peruvian government having withdrawn its challenge on account of the scores made here to date.

By order of JOHN J. BUCK:

J. J. JINX,
Plans and Training Officer.

Official: I. WANTA POSSIBLE, Adjutant.

ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORK BY MILITARY PERSONNEL

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, a tentative amount of \$62,000 has been allotted for the support of the Infantry School and the Tank School for the fiscal year 1924. Last year \$65,200 was appropriated for this purpose.

As was indicated in these columns recently, it was proposed to erect fifty-two sets of officers' quarters at Fort Benning out of the \$400,000 which was appropriated for construction. Several factors have entered into this construction program recently which have necessitated a change in these plans.

First, it was found that instead of each set costing \$8,000, as anticipated, it would require the expenditure of \$8,600.

Second, the urgent necessity of the laying of sewer pipes will make it necessary to expend, it is estimated, about \$12,000.

The present plans call for the erection of thirty-nine sets of officers' quarters and ten sets for the non-coms, but nothing of a definite nature has been arrived at. However, it is stated on good authority that construction will begin some time in August. The Chief of Infantry is now preparing an elaborate defense of this appropriation of \$62,000, and it is hoped that no reduction will be made.

Large quantities of miscellaneous materials and stores remain on hand at the various posts which are available for use without charge against current appropriations. They could be used to improve the comfort of those on duty at posts if the military personnel would supply the labor. The importance of Circular 304, W.D., 1920, is still recognized, but the small appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1923 make it necessary to remove the restrictions relative to the use of military personnel on work non-military in nature.

The War Department has therefore directed commanding officers to utilize the military personnel for labor with a minimum of interference with their military duties for improving existing structures, repairs and minor alterations, and the construction of other buildings of minor importance which will improve living conditions at their respective stations in every way practicable with the meager allotment of funds that may be made them.

The circular further provides that "Projects should be submitted as needs arise with request for the allotment of the minimum sum that, with the use of material on hand and enlisted labor, can be made to meet the necessities of the case. It is expected that when the character of the work is such as to allow it, organizations will be used as such under the supervision of their officers, and that every effort will be made to secure the enthusiastic participation of the entire command, including bands and all other elements. In other cases it will be found practicable by utilizing not only the trade schools and skilled enlisted men, but also unskilled enlisted men and by employing civilians only for the more skilled positions and as foremen to accomplish projects that would be otherwise impossible with the funds available."

PRESIDENT HARDING URGES DEVELOPMENT OF AVIATION.

President Harding has again given evidence of his belief in the future of flying. He expects amazing developments in air travel and declares that each stage of development demands improved means of transport. He wants the United States to lead the world in commercial aviation.

In a letter to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America the President declares that the history of civilization is largely the history of communication, each stage of progress demanding and developing improved means of transport.

America's distinction as being the birthplace of the airplane, said the President's letter, obligates us to push the development of aerial transport so that in its practical application we shall lead the world.

Flying Service Defined for All the Services

General Order 30, July 19, 1922, War Department, published in this issue, defines flying service, which is made applicable to all officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of all branches of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Section 20 of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1922, relative to increased pay for duty involving flying and allowance for traveling expenses incident thereto.

Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the new flying regulations, which take effect July 1, 1922, appear to draw very clear line between flying and non-flying duty in the Air Service. Under these paragraphs an officer or enlisted man must be really an active flyer to draw the extra pay provided for in the act.

When traveling by air on duty with troops, under competent orders, actual and necessary expenses, not to exceed \$8 a day, shall be paid to officers, contract surgeons, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The work of preparing the General Order began shortly after the pay bill was passed, but not until July 26 were all the details worked out to the satisfaction of the War Department.

HERE'S A NEW VISITING CARD FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

In view of the many and rapid changes which have taken place in the Army in the past, and which will continue to take place for some time to come, the following plan of visiting card for the use of officers is recommended by "Constant Reader":

Major General	John Ducrot
Brigadier General	
Colonel	
Lieutenant Colonel	
Major	
Captain	
First Lieutenant	
Second Lieutenant	

A red line may be drawn through the grade not at the present time held by the user.

The advantage of this scheme is self-evident. It will save much money by obviating purchase of new plates every time a grade is changed, and the alteration may take place as soon as the blue envelope is received. A red pencil should be part of the equipment of every officer, as peculiarly appropriate in these troublous times.

SUIT FILED ON LONGEVITY PAY FOR CADET SERVICE, U.S.M.A.

On July 25 the law firm of Ansell & Bailey filed in the Court of Claims a test case against the United States to procure the reversal of the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury refusing to count for longevity pay the cadet service of those who entered the Academy after the act of Aug. 12, 1912, which prohibited counting for longevity purposes the cadet service of those thereafter admitted.

The petition sets out in effect that Section 11 of the act of May 18, 1920, repeals the prohibition of the act of 1912 by expressly providing that thereafter longevity pay shall be based on the total of all service in the Army or the other services therein specified, and that it was settled years ago by the Supreme Court, and it is now expressly recognized by legislation, that cadet service in service in the Army.

The petition, while signed by Capt. Daniel Noce, Corps of Engrs., class of 1917, is in fact brought on behalf of the several West Point classes affected by the legislation.

ENGINEERS QUALIFY IN DUAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

The elimination competition for the Cavalry-Engineer rifle team which was recently announced in these columns will take place in August. The excellent scores made in the preliminary tryouts have been very gratifying to the Engineers. In the final shoot of the preliminaries at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, on July 18, each branch qualified eleven men for the trip to Camp Perry. The standings of the Engineers who qualified were second, fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second.

Sergt. J. Kubovy, Cav., led the field with a score of 1,640. At his heels was Sergt. G. E. Friend, 8th Engrs., with a total of 1,638.

Following are the various Engineer organizations and the number of men belonging to their units who qualified for the team:

1st Engineers 1, 2d Engineers 3, 6th Engineers 2, 8th Engineers 4, 13th Engineers 1.

Following are the scores of the first five Engineers who qualified:

1. Sergt. G. B. Friend, 8th Engrs., 1,638; 2. Capt. R. Whitaker, 13th Engrs., 1,624; 3. Capt. J. D. Andrews, 1st Engrs., 1,606; 4. 1st Sergt. O. H. Bryne, 2d Engrs., 1,583; 5. Capt. W. A. Wood, 8th Engrs., 1,590.

Details May Be Extended To Save Transportation

Due to the limited mileage funds which are available for this fiscal year, the General Staff of the War Department is said to be considering an order which will temporarily stop all travel not absolutely necessary. At present Finance officers scrutinize with great care all applications for mileage, and only where it is absolutely necessary are officers being permitted to change stations.

It has been suggested that in view of the elimination of the commissioned personnel it would be wise to stop all changes of stations, to disregard the four-year detail at Washington and other posts, and to permit officers to remain at their present stations. This argument is emphasized by the fact that an officer ordered to the Canal Zone is required to fit out for the tropics not only himself, but also his entire family, and this involves a considerable outlay. Then if he takes his station in the Canal Zone it may be that he will be one of the unfortunate selected for elimination, in which case there results extra expense not only to the officer but also to the Government, which will have to transport the officer and his dependents back to this country.

Although nothing definite has been announced relative to this matter, it is understood that considerable pressure is being brought to bear for an order prohibiting all unnecessary travel for officers. It is believed that, considering the demoralized condition of the Army to-day, such an order, in effect for a year, would correct some of the ills with which the military establishment is now affected. In many quarters it would be welcomed because it would give to many officers who are anticipating being separated from the Service an opportunity to prepare themselves for the emergency.

MAJOR A. S. ROWAN, U.S.A., GETS D.S.C. AND SILVER STAR.

A Distinguished Service Cross and a Silver Star Citation have been awarded to Major Andrew S. Rowan, retired, 1036 Vallejo street, Russian Hill, San Francisco, Calif.

The D.S.C. was awarded for the extraordinary heroism displayed by Major Rowan during the Spanish-American War in delivering a message to General Garcia and securing secret information of great value relative to the existing military conditions in Cuba. The Silver Star Citation was awarded for gallantry in action during the Philippine Insurrection.

The Distinguished Service Cross citation follows:

"For extraordinary heroism in connection with the operations in Cuba in May, 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American campaign Lieutenant Rowan, under disguise, entered the enemy lines in Oriente, crossed the island of Cuba and not only succeeded in delivering a message to General Garcia, but secured secret information relative to existing military conditions in that region of such great value that it had an important bearing on the quick ending of the struggle and the complete success of the U.S. Army."

The Silver Star Citation follows:

"For gallantry in action displayed while placing and operating a field gun during the attack on Sudion Mountain, Cebu, Philippine Islands, Jan. 8, 1900."

5TH CAVALRY, U.S.A., MAKES HIGH SHOOTING RECORD.

The 5th Regiment of U.S. Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. D. Forsyth, stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, on July 15 completed its rifle practice for the season 1922. Every officer and enlisted man fired the course as laid down in Rifle Marksmanship.

The percentages obtained and the individual scores made are considered excellent when the adverse conditions under which the regiment fired are reviewed. It qualified 91.42 per cent. of its personnel.

Every officer required to fire qualified. The regiment obtained 83 expert riflemen, 111 sharpshooters and 200 marksmen.

Captain Harrison led the regiment, making 177 slow fire and 147 rapid fire, total 324.

The highest score among the enlisted men was made by Private Rason, Headquarters Troop, 173 slow fire and 146 rapid fire, total of 319.

The target range is quite bare of vegetation, covered with white limestone rocks which throw off a glare that is uncomfortable to the eyes and causes a heavy mirage. The heat on the range was intense. A "fish tail" wind, varying from 12, through 9 to 6 o'clock, was on hand at all times. The regiment maintained a troop at Eagle Pass and one at Del Rio, Rio Grande outposts, distances of 56 and 32 miles from Fort Clark. These posts were relieved during the firing by marching.

The 5th Cavalry is burdened with twice as many horses as men and they must be fed, exercised and roomed daily.

Major P. R. Davison, 5th Cav., was in

charge of firing. Capt. G. H. Harrison, Cav., was assistant to the officer in charge of firing. The percentages qualified of the two squadrons and the several organizations in order of merit were:

1st Squadron (Major Davison), 9203 per cent. qualified; 2d Squadron (Captain Dunn), .9124 per cent.; Troop E (Captain Hood), .9706 per cent.; Hqrs. Troop (Captain Unger), .9523 per cent.; Hqrs. 1st Squadron (Captain Bruck), .9500 per cent.; Hqrs. 2d Squadron (Captain Harrison), .9500 per cent.; Troop B (Captain Ligon), .9487 per cent.; Troop G (Captain Daniels), .9166 per cent.; Troop A (Captain Beylard), .8960 per cent.; Troop C (Captain Wynne), .8846 per cent.; Troop O (Captain Wynne), .8846 .8125 per cent.

SLAYMAKER CASE APPEALED; IS OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE.

The Court of Claims, as has been announced in these columns, recently gave a decision in the case of a Reserve officer (William W. Slaymaker) who was transferred to the Regular Navy during the war. The court there held:

1. That under the act of 1916 such a transfer to the Regular Navy was not a severance of the officer's service, even where he handed in a formal resignation from the Naval Reserve Force, such resignation being merely equivalent to what the law would imply from his acceptance of a position in the Naval Reserve Force.

2. That in any case the act of 1918, providing that the account of such an officer should not be checked, restored the gratuity checked against him, whether the checkage occurred before or after the date of the passage of that act.

The Attorney General has just taken an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in this case. Ordinarily such an appeal would involve a delay of over a year in its hearing and decision. There is reason to believe, however, that the Attorney General will move to advance this case on the docket of the Supreme Court owing to its very general importance.

PERSHING TO BE SPEAKER AT RESERVISTS' CONVENTION.

Gen. John J. Pershing has accepted an invitation to speak at the convention in September, at which the Reserve Officers' Association will be organized. The prospects are that the association will have a distinguished array of speakers both from the Service and from civil life. It promises to be an occasion at which there will be a general discussion of the problems of the Army of the United States.

SECRETARY WEEKS TO SPEAK AT CONVENTION OF M.O.W.W.

Secretary of War John W. Weeks, who has recently taken rank as one of the most fearless speakers in public life, has accepted an invitation to speak at the banquet of the Military Order of the World War when it holds its biennial convention at Atlantic City, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

Since the Secretary made a speech in Ohio in which he strongly criticized the dilatory attitude of Congress and followed this by a commencement address in Pennsylvania advocating a modification of the Volstead Act, he has been swamped with invitations from all over the country and his appearance in Atlantic City promises to be a notable event.

Beside Secretary Weeks, a large number of well known military and naval men and public officials will be in attendance.

Extensive plans are under way to make the September meeting, which is the second in the history of the order, the most memorable gathering of military men ever held in the United States. A military ball to be held the closing night in the Renaissance room of the Ambassador is expected to be the most brilliant of its kind ever given.

The Military Order of the World War includes more than 12,000 men who wore shoulder straps throughout the great conflict.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY ORGANIZATION DAY FEAST.

The menu card of the 38th Infantry organization day dinner, held on July 15, prints the following extract from General Pershing's report to the Secretary of War:

"A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while, on either flank, the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men firing in three directions met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points, and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

General March's weekly statement to the press Dec. 14, 1918, revealed the identity of the "single regiment" referred to in the report. He said: "It was the 38th."

FORTY-FIVE GRADUATE FROM C.W.S. COURSE IN PANAMA.

After a course in chemical warfare lasting for three weeks, fifteen officers and thirty men from the Panama Canal Division, the Air Service and the coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal, received certificates from the Department Gas School on June 24. The course was given by Capt. John A. MacLaughlin, C.W.S., the department chemical warfare officer, assisted by the enlisted men of the Chemical Warfare Detachment. A list of the graduates follows:

Capt. J. W. Rodman, Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. D. White, Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. B. Heron, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Kilbourne, Jr., C.A.C.; Capt. A. D. Ruppel, F.A.; 1st Lieut. D. T. Francis, Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. K. Leeper, Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Lewis, Inf.; Capt. H. S. Chammess, Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Casey, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. A. S. Mickleson, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Kenney, A.S.; 1st Lieut. D. A. Rosenbaum, Inf.; Capt. H. W. Robinson, Inf.

Sergt. O. E. Carpenter, 33d Inf.; Sergt. Chastine Thomas, 33d Inf.; Sergt. Bradley A. Herring, 14th Inf.; Sergt. Aurelio Casiano, 42d Inf.; Corp. Joe C. Licardi, 42d Inf.; Corp. W. J. Bryant, 14th Inf.; Sergt. D. L. Sherman, 4th F.A.; Sergt. C. C. Williams, C.A.C.; Sergt. Lynne Goulston, 14th Inf.; Corp. F. J. Davis, C.A.C.; Sergt. M. D. Beeman, 114th Inf.; Sergt. E. Russell, 33d Inf.; Sergt. John R. Greenhalgh, 33d Inf.; Corp. F. J. Jusczyk, C.A.C.; Sergt. A. A. Curtis, 4th F.A.

Sergt. F. M. Krauch, 33d Inf.; Corp. A. Cattarius, A.S.; Pvt. 1st Cl. M. Rosario, 42d Inf.; Corp. Chester S. Draminski, C.A.C.; Sergt. R. J. McKnight, C.A.C.; Sergt. J. Chadwick, C.A.C.; Sergt. E. A. Samuels, 33d Inf.; Corp. Arthur Wright, 14th Inf.; Pvt. 1st Class Irving J. Brown, A.S.; Pvt. C. C. Calhoun, C.A.C.; Pvt. Angel Cortes, 42d Inf.; Pvt. Luis Lopez, 42d Inf.; Pvt. E. Viera, 42d Inf.; Pvt. 1st Cl. L. L. Frogatt, 4th F.A.; Sergt. Willie McCown, C.A.C.

7TH INFANTRY, U.S.A., MAKES A HIGH SHOOTING RECORD.

Another high record in Army marksmanship is that made by the 7th Infantry, U.S.A., which has attained a regimental qualification percentage for combatant arms of 95.80. The highest qualifying companies were F (rifle), D (machine gun), and Howitzer Co. (Stokes mortar), which each made 100 per cent.

The highest score in the regiment was: Officers, Capt. George A. Corbin, 7th Inf., 304; enlisted, Corp. William P. Fuller, Co. E, 329.

The record of marksmanship by combatant arms is as follows:

Rifle.—Co. A, 93.6 per cent.; Co. B, 83.33 per cent.; Co. C, 85.71; Co. D, 87.23 per cent.; Co. F, 100 per cent.; Co. I, 86.36 per cent.; Hqrs. Co., 95 per cent.; Hqrs. Co. 1st Bn., 87.50 per cent.; Service Co., 89.46 per cent.

Machine Gun.—(All M.G. personnel of regiment fired with this company), Co. D, Capt. William F. Dalton, 100 per cent.

Stokes Mortar.—Howitzer Co., Capt. William H. Colburn, 100 per cent, led the entire division with the highest number of expert machine gun qualifications.

37-Millimeter Gun.—Howitzer Co., 93.75 per cent.

Approximately forty per cent. of the command were on either special duty or detached service in the camp during the entire target practice period while twenty per cent. of the command were required on daily details connected with camp maintenance.

The results obtained were due in a large measure to the untiring efforts of both commissioned and enlisted personnel in carrying out to the letter the provisions of "Rifle Marksmanship."

The target practice season was preceded by a very thorough "marksmanship" course, conducted by Capt. R. D. Bell, 7th Inf., for the N.C.O. of the regiment. This course involved the use of the 100-yard range, built by the regiment, using the "L" target and reduced charge ammunition. This was followed by firing the same course with ball ammunition. The N.C.O. attended this school of instruction in two groups in order that sufficient instructors be with the companies at all times.

Prior to firing the preliminary course on the range each man fired on the 100-yard gallery range with service ammunition. Co. F, Capt. John W. Blue commanding, attained the possible percentage of qualification with the rifle 100 per cent., winning the silver cup offered to the highest qualifying rifle company.

Every soldier in the Service Company, Capt. Thomas J. Sheehy commanding, fired the rifle with a company per cent. of 89.46. This is a particularly good showing inasmuch as these men had but approximately one hour per day preliminary training and the time the men themselves spent in the evenings in order to keep their company above the eighty per cent. mark.

Report on Roma

Issued by W. D.

In making public a very full report of the Chief of Air Service on the Roma disaster of Feb. 21, 1922, the Secretary of War states that he "desires it be understood that this is not a matter of controversy between the American and Italian authorities. All the facts connected with the accident will never be determined to a certainty. The separate conclusions are the result of a sincere and careful investigation by the representatives of both nations and are both worthy of consideration."

Immediately after the accident a board consisting of Majors Davenport Johnson, John H. Jouett and Joseph T. McNamee, A.S., was appointed to make a thorough investigation and submit a report. The report of the board was submitted to Lieut. Col. A. Guidoni, the Italian air attaché in Washington, who went to the scene of the accident, interviewed a number of witnesses himself, and who was given every facility to conduct an independent investigation; also to Mr. G. W. Lewis, executive officer of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and Mr. Starr Truscott, aeronautical engineer, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, who considered it together and submitted their joint comments. Comdr. J. C. Huneker, chief of the material section, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, submitted a list of questions, considered the answers thereto and likewise the report of the board, and furnished in writing his own conclusions. Lieut. R. Emerson of the 4th Naval District, Naval Aircraft Factory, on request made an investigation of the wreckage of the Roma and likewise considered the report of the board. Mr. Edward Schildauer and Dr. W. Bleistein, the latter a German lighter-than-air expert temporarily in the United States, examined the wreckage, questioned witnesses, and testified before the board.

Out of all this, the War Department makes a report which names such a large number of possible or probable causes of the disaster which cost the lives of thirteen officers and sixteen men that a definite conclusion cannot be reached.

The Italian engineers offer the following explanation:

"Due to the high speed of the ship and to the over-balanced elevators, the recalling rubbers or 'exercise cords,' which were probably over-stressed, broke suddenly. This caused a sudden strain upon the rudder cables and upon the other parts of the controlling mechanism causing the cable, or some part of this mechanism, to break likewise. The 'up-down' rudders then became free and without the compensating effect of the exerciser cords they assumed their natural position of equilibrium which would give a positive angle of attack of not less than eight degrees to the elevators, as has been proven by recent tests in Italy. This caused an immediate upward motion of the rear part of the Roma and her consequent dive to the ground."

AIR CHIEFS PLANNING TO FLY TO CHICAGO.

Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service; Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and Col. Paul Henderson, second assistant Postmaster General in charge of the air mail service, expect to fly from Washington, D.C., to Chicago to attend the aeronautical congress and aviation meet to be held there Aug. 4 to 13.

NAVY OFFICERS' UNIFORM SHOP ISSUES BOOKLET.

The Officers' Uniform Shop, a self-supporting government activity, has issued a new "Handbook on the Care of Uniforms" which will be of real value to every Navy and Coast Guard officer. It is being distributed free to all commissioned personnel.

The book includes a general catalogue of uniform prices, together with directions for removing stains and mildew, cleaning buttons, general care, etc.

A copy may be had by writing to the Uniform Shop at 29th street and 3d avenue, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

GRADUATING CLASSES OF SERVICE SCHOOLS.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 22, page 1143, we published several lists of graduates from the Service Schools.

The names given in the list of graduates of the School of the Line were only those of the graduates selected to continue as members of next year staff class and did not include all the graduates.

Some eighty or more officers were graduated from the School of the Line whose names do not appear in the list printed and were not in it when received by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We make this explanation in order to avoid any erroneous impression that the lists published represented a complete list of graduates.

Coal Shortage Will Not Affect Maneuvers

It is not probable that the coal strike will interfere with holding of the joint maneuvers of the Pacific and Atlantic fleets. The Navy has in storage almost a year's supply of coal and before January, when the joint maneuvers will be held, the strike will be settled.

Although the program has not yet been arranged, or even taken tentative form, the maneuvers this year probably will consist of exercises at both ends of the Canal. No such extensive program under which the Fleet visited South American ports will take place in January, as it did in the last maneuvers. In an effort to economize in the expenses of maintaining the Navy the operations will be strictly of military character for the purpose of training the personnel of the Fleet.

While under the appropriations for fuel the operations of the Fleet will be restricted somewhat, it is believed that with the strictest economy a good program can be maintained throughout the year. Fortunately for the Navy, its principal fuel is now oil. Practically all of the Atlantic Fleet vessels are oil burners and a great many of the ships in the Pacific use liquid fuel. On this account its movements will not be affected by a coal shortage.

U.S. DESTROYERS

OUT OF COMMISSION

The destroyers enumerated below are those which have been recently placed out of commission in order to meet the reduction in the enlisted strength of the Navy to 86,000 men, which is the number allowed for the present fiscal year.

The number of destroyers permitted by the appropriations to be maintained in commission has been fixed by the Navy Department at 103, two squadrons of eighteen vessels, each being on duty with the Atlantic and the Pacific Fleets, one squadron with the Asiatic Fleet and eight vessels with the forces in European waters. Remaining destroyers will be placed out of service and the following vessels of this type are now out of commission at Philadelphia and San Diego:

At Philadelphia.

Abbott, Allen, Ammen, Aylwin, Bagley, Bach, Bancroft, Barney, Beale, Bell, Belknap, Benham, Bernadou, Biddle, Blakely, Breckinridge, Burrows, Bush, Caldwell, Cassin, Clemson, Cole, Colhoun, Conner, Conyngham, Cowell, Craven, Crowninshield, Cummings, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dallas, Davis, Dickerson, Downes, Drayton, Dupont, Dyer, Ellis, Ericsson, Fairfax, Fanning, Foote, Gregory, Gridley, Goldsborough, Gwin, Hale, Harding, Haraden, Henry, Herbert, Hopewell, Osmund Ingram, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Kalk, Kimberly, Leary, Little.

Maddox, Manley, Mason, Mayrant, McCalla, McCall, McCook, McDougal, McKeon, McKee, Meredith, Monahan, Nicholson, O'Brien, Parker, Patterson, Paulding, Perkins, Porter, Ringgold, Rodgers, Roe, Rowan, Sampson, Saterlee, Schenck, Semmes, Shaw, Sigourney, Sterrett, Stevens, Stockton, Stringham, Taylor, Terry, Thomas, Tillman, Tripp, Wadsworth, Wainwright, Walke, Warrington, Wilkes, Winslow.

At San Diego.

Aulick, Babbitt, Badger, Bailey, Ballard, Bogg, Breese, Buchanan, Champlin, Chew, Claxton, Crane, Crosby, Dent, Doyen, Edwards, Elliott, Evans, Gamble, Gillis, Greene, Greer, Hazelwood, Hamilton, Henshaw, Hogan, Howard.

Jacob Jones, Kennison, Kilty, Laub, Lamerton, Lea, Mackenzie, McCawley, McLanahan, Meade, Meyer, Montgomery, Moody, Morris, Mugford, O'Bannon, Palmer, Phillip, Radford, Ramsay, Renshaw.

Schley, Shubrick, Stanbury, Swasey, Tarbell, Tattnall, Thatcher, Thornton, Tingey, Turner, Twigg, Upshur, Walker, Ward, Aaron Ward, Welles, Wickes, Williams, Yarnall, Sinclair.

WAIT TILL CONGRESS GETS THE BILL FOR SCRAPPING THE NAVY.

There is likely to be a heated discussion of the Arms Conference treaty in Congress when the estimates for the cost of carrying out the scrapping program are submitted. A naval board is now working on the estimates for this work, and it is stated that the cost of scrapping the ships will range between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000.

The so-called scrapping bill (H.R. 11216) does not reveal what it will cost to scrap the ships. It provides for the conversion of battle cruisers Lexington and Saratoga into airplane carriers, and authorizes the scrapping of certain other ships. It does not appropriate any money for this purpose. When the members of Congress voted merrily for this bill very few, if any, realized that it entailed an expenditure of millions of dollars. Even the estimates that will be made will be largely of a speculative character, as it will require considerable time and extended negotiations to settle the claims that grow out of canceled contracts. These claims have always been of very intricate character, which makes them difficult of adjustment.

The \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 will be separate appropriations from those that are to be made for the Navy. Under no construction can they be classified as ex-

penditures for maintaining the Navy or for national defense. When they are submitted to Congress no doubt members of both the Senate and House will insist upon official and definite reports as to what other nations have done towards carrying out the terms of the treaty, and as to whether the treaty has really been ratified. The passage of resolutions setting forth the intention of the nation as to the limitation of armament costs only the expense of printing its advocates' speeches in the Congressional Record. But when Congress is asked to make an appropriation of something like \$70,000,000 to pay the expense of the destruction of battleships it will doubtless make a demand for some definite information on what the other nations have done in the way of limiting the size of their navies.

When these estimates are submitted resolutions from Senators and Members asking for data on the status of the naval treaty can be expected. Senator Borah has already shown impatience at the delay of other nations in the ratification of the treaties. What he has already said on the subject is likely to be only an introduction to his speeches when the scrapping estimates are submitted.

ADMIRAL POTTER MAKING ADDRESSES ABOUT NAVY.

From the reports that have reached the Navy, Rear Admiral David Potter, U.S.N., Paymaster General of the Navy, has grown to be a popular speaker at meetings of Chambers of Commerce while he is on his annual inspection trip. At most of the large cities which he has visited he has been called upon to speak at Chambers of Commerce dinners and other functions. Admiral Potter usually discusses the business methods of the Navy. He is a convincing talker and the business men who have heard him are generous in their praise of his efforts.

Admiral Potter is scheduled to reach Washington on Aug. 15, having visited practically every shore station on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

SECRETARY DENBY MISQUOTED BY ENEMIES OF MERCHANT MARINE.

The foreign propagandists against the American merchant marine have been attempting to take advantage of Secretary Denby's visit in Japan to create the impression that the head of the Navy Department is opposed to the merchant marine legislation now pending in Congress. A dispatch sent from Yokohama on July 20 quoted Secretary Denby as declaring in his speech that he hoped the Shipping Board's request for subsidy would be met by some other form of grant. This statement was branded as false in a dispatch from the Secretary, made public by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. In his cable to Acting Secretary Roosevelt, Mr. Denby said:

"I am strongly for a ship subsidy. I have so spoken publicly several times."

BATTLESHIPS TO BE USED IN BRITISH AIR BOMB EXPERIMENTS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on June 28, it was stated that it was proposed to carry out experiments on various methods of attacking capital ships from the air. The ships to be used are those due to be scrapped under the terms of the Washington agreement.

"We understand," says the London Engineer, "that for the preliminary experiments a monitor will be used, which does not fall under the Washington treaty, but H.M.S. Superb, a battleship of 18,000 tons, launched in May, 1909, built at Elswick, and carrying ten 12-inch guns, will be used for the main experiments."

ADMIRAL JONES TO REPRESENT NAVY AT BRAZILIAN CENTENNIAL.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been selected as the Navy representative upon the American commission which is to attend the Brazilian centennial celebration. A major general will be selected to represent the Army.

The commission, which will be headed by Secretary of State Hughes, will sail for Brazil on Aug. 20. The U.S.S. Maryland will carry the personnel of the commission, while the U.S.S. Nevada will carry a detachment of Marines and the Government exhibit. At the conclusion of the affair the Maryland will join the Atlantic fleet, while the Nevada, which has been on the east coast receiving new guns, will return to the Pacific Fleet.

LITTLE PROGRESS IS MADE ON NAVAL OMNIBUS BILL.

Far from satisfactory progress has been made towards the passage of the Omnibus Naval bill (H.R. 7864) by the Senate. A sub-committee took up the amendments proposed but failed to reach an agreement upon a number of knotty problems involved. The sub-committee consists of Senators Poindexter, Hale, Ball, Swanson and Pittman. The committee adjourned without fixing a date for a future meeting. As most of the members will be

out of Washington for three or four weeks, it is feared that the bill will not be passed at this session.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS IN AERONAUTICAL CONGRESS.

The Bureau of Aeronautics has announced that twelve Navy seaplanes and an observation squadron of six seaplanes and a squadron of three torpedo planes will be sent from the Marine Corps base, Brown Field, Quantico, Va., to participate in the Aeronautical Congress which will be held in Chicago from Aug. 4 to 13. The naval planes will fly from the stations where they are now assigned. Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, who will address the Congress, will fly to Chicago from Washington.

Three F-5-L seaplanes, which are of the large type of Navy scouting plane, and which are stationed at Pensacola, will fly via the Mississippi river to be present in time for the opening session of the Congress. Not since the notable flight of Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S.N., in the famous NC-4's trans-Atlantic voyage on its return to this country in 1919, has a Navy seaplane made this trip.

The bureau is preparing plans for the arrival of the planes in Chicago and arrangements are being made for two exhibits of the activities of the Aviation Mechanics' Schools, one showing how the Navy trains its personnel for the Naval Aviation Service and the other will display naval aviation material.

NAVY AVIATORS ACTIVE AGAINST OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

Naval Aviation units based on Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, have co-operated with marked success during the past few months with officials of the Internal Revenue Service in the prevention of opium smuggling into Honolulu, according to advices decently received by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department.

U.S. NAVY TRANSPORTS.

Tentative Sailing.

Chamounix, from New York to Pacific Sept. 8. Capella, from Hampton Roads to Pacific Sept. 15.

Avgonne, from Philadelphia to Pacific Nov. 3. Pyro, from Philadelphia to Pacific Aug. 10.

Chamounix, from Hampton Roads to West Indies Aug. 12.

Kittery, from Hampton Roads to West Indies Aug. 29.

Kittery, from Hampton Roads to West Indies Oct. 10.

Beaufort, from Hampton Roads to West Indies Oct. 17.

Sirius, from Bremerton to Atlantic Sept. 15.

Argonne, from San Francisco to Atlantic Sept. 5.

Henderson, from San Francisco to Atlantic Sept. 8.

Chamounix, from San Francisco to Atlantic Nov. 3.

Henderson, from Cavite to San Francisco Aug. 8.

Newport News, from San Francisco for Cavite Aug. 20.

Orion, from New Orleans to Hampton Roads via Pensacola, Tampa and Key West July 18.

LOCATION AND PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENTS OF N.T.S. VESSELS AND TRAIN FUEL AND STORE SHIPS.

Avgonne. Sailed from New York July 25 and from Hampton Roads July 28 for the West coast. Will overhaul at Philadelphia in October.

Beaufort. Sailed from Hampton Roads for the West Indies July 25.

Chamounix. Sailed from San Francisco for Atlantic coast on July 18 and will overhaul at Mare Island in October.

Caesar. Placed out of commission at Mare Island on July 11.

Gold Star. Arrived Kodiak July 14. Will proceed to Scotch Cap.

Henderson. Arrived Nagasaki July 14.

Kawash. At navy yard, Norfolk. Will be placed out of commission about Aug. 1.

Newport News. Sailed from Pearl Harbor for San Francisco on July 15.

Nitro. Sailed from San Diego for Balboa July 5. Will proceed to the Atlantic coast.

Patoka. At San Francisco.

Pyro. At Boston. Will proceed to New York, then to Fort Mifflin to load ammunition for Pacific coast. About Aug. 10 will leave Philadelphia for the West coast via San Juan, P.R.

Ramapo. Arrived Pearl Harbor June 27.

Sapelo. Arrived Ismailia July 11.

Sirius. Will proceed to Pacific coast, leaving Hampton Roads about July 19.

Trinity. Sailed from Port Arthur for Yorktown July 11.

Vega. Sailed from Pearl Harbor for Guam July 14.

Asiatic Fleet.

Abarenda. Arrived Cavite June 16.

Ajax. Arrived Cavite June 30.

Pecos. Arrived Cavite July 10.

Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Arctic. Sailed from Balboa for San Diego July 10. Due July 23. Will deliver fresh meat and dry stores as well as general freight to the various units at San Diego, then proceed to San Pedro and Mare Island.

Brasos. Arrived Gibraltar. Will return to Boston, Mass., for overhaul.

Bridge. Arrived Culebra July 9.

Froetus. Sailed from Hampton Roads July 13 for Culebra.

Train, Pacific Fleet.

Guyama. Arrived Port Angeles July 10.

Jason. Arrived Anchorage July 18.

Kanawha. Arrived Port Angeles July 10.

Neches. At San Diego.

Rappahannock. Sailed from San Francisco for San Diego July 15. Will deliver fresh and dry stores to the fleet at Puget Sound.

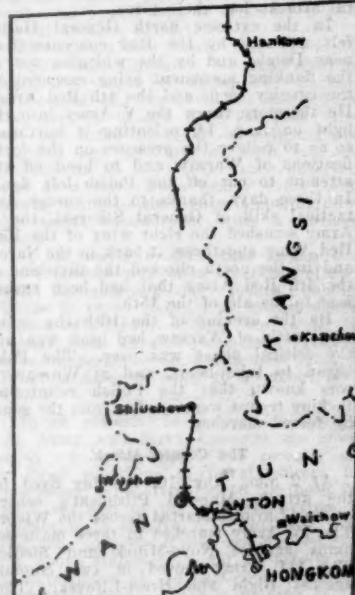
Weekly Review of Fighting Going On

The announcement by the Japanese government of its intention to evacuate the Maritime province of Siberia of all Japanese military forces by Oct. 31 was noted in these columns July 15. This announcement has been supplemented by a subsequent declaration on July 14 to the effect that the Japanese government, for reasons of expediency, had decided to withdraw by the end of September all Japanese troops stationed in the province of Saghalien on the mainland opposite to the island of Saghalien. Relative to the northern or Russian half of the island of Saghalien, it was stated that military occupation would be terminated as soon as a satisfactory settlement for the Nikolaievsk "massacre" of 1919 had been obtained.

In spite of these declarations it is apparent that there will be certain difficulties, doubtless well known to the Japanese government, attendant upon the execution of these promises relative to evacuation. The first and most obvious of these difficulties relates to the fate, following evacuation, of the reactionary Vladivostok government hitherto upheld by the Japanese forces. Unprotected, these reactionary elements seem doomed to destruction at the hands of the Chita forces. For this reason, as well as on account of the necessity for guarantees relative to Japanese economic interests in Siberia, it seems certain that the termination of the military occupation of Siberia will necessarily be preceded by an understanding with Chita which will safeguard the interests of the Japanese and the Russian reactionaries. This may prove rather difficult; previous efforts which the Japanese have made to arrive at an understanding with the Far Eastern government have been futile. However, there seems to be a general undercurrent of opinion in the Far East that the Dairen Conference, dissolved last May in a status of deadlock, may soon be reopened. In any event, the recent declarations of the Japanese government relative to the evacuation of Siberia will tend to place the onus for any continuance of the military occupation upon the Russians.

It is important to note in this connection that the Moscow government has taken over direct control of the army of the Far Eastern Republic. The Soviet general, Aksentievsky, arrived at Chita from Moscow accompanied by a large staff and selected infantry and cavalry units to take over the command from the Chita commander, Blucher, on July 5. About 8,000 troops belonging to the Red army are reported en route to the Far Eastern Republic. It would thus appear that the Moscow government intends to play a leading role in the Siberian situation.

In South China, Sun Yat Sen continues to hold out against all overtures for cooperation in the Chinese Nationalist movement. He appears to have at his immediate disposal in the vicinity of Canton only a few gunboats on which he maintains his headquarters. His principal reliance in his efforts to re-establish himself in Canton is based upon the column which he sent into Kiangsi province when he commenced his invasion of the North, but which found itself cut off from



its base when Chen Chiung Ming seized the city of Canton. After a lapse of three weeks without news relative to these troops the Kiangsi column, or at least elements of it, have made their reappearance at Shantou, where they were met and defeated by Chen Chiung Ming's forces. This reverse appears to have greatly lessened Sun's chances of recovering Canton.

Repulse of Bolshevik Invasion of Poland

(Continued from page 1166.)

consisted of the VI army, a cavalry corps and several Ukrainian detachments."

"Strategic Withdrawal."

The strategic withdrawal of the Vistula commenced on the night of Aug. 7 and was accomplished without great difficulty. The group of armies of the north was to have executed this maneuver in two marches, so as to be in position on the 12th, the day fixed for the completion of the fortifications of Warsaw, and prevent the Reds getting past these defenses before that date. But the Polish left wing, instead of maintaining itself on the Omulev or the Orlits and protecting the formation of the V army, was obliged to yield to the pressure of the Red flanking movement, and the V army had to effect its assembly further to the rear, on the Ukra, west of the fortifications of Warsaw, which opened up a wide breach through which the Bolshevik right wing was able to pass.

In the central group of armies the IV army withdrew from contact with the enemy on Aug. 8 and reached its assembly position behind the Wieprz without incident. Apparently, the Reds did not perceive this maneuver.

While this withdrawal was going on the Bolsheviks disclosed their plan of action. In the north they pushed forward a cavalry corps between the Vistula and the German border towards Plock, Thorn and Grandenz and followed it up with the entire 4th Red army. This caused the lines of march of the other Red armies to veer towards the north, the 15th Army crossed over to the right of the Narev and the 3d Army took up a position on both sides of the Bug. It was then evident that the Bolsheviks intended making their principal effort against the V Polish Army and the northern part of the fortifications of Warsaw.

The Polish high command decided to attack on Aug. 16, and the complete success of the Polish plan depended, in the first place, on keeping the Reds out of Warsaw. This meant that, up to the 17th, the defenses of that city had to hold all along the line and imposed on the V Army the multiple task of assembling its units, stopping the Red flanking movement in the north and getting ready to attack in the prescribed direction.

The Battle of Warsaw.

The Bolshevik attack on the fortifications of Warsaw started on the evening of Aug. 13, the principal effort being made, in the north, against Dembe; in the northeast, against Radzymin; and in the east against Lesna-Rowitsa. Dembe and Lesna-Rowitsa held out, but Radzymin fell. Polish reserves counter-attacked immediately and retook the town on the 14th, but lost it again that night, and the Reds then advanced up to the second line of defenses, three miles from the suburbs of Warsaw.

On the 15th the fighting again centered around Radzymin, where two Polish reserve divisions were successively thrown in, supported by French tanks, and by nightfall the Poles had the town. Other Russian attacks were repulsed in the north, and near Gora-Kalvaria, in the south.

From that time on the Bolshevik frontal attacks lost their force.

In the extreme north General Haller felt menaced by the Red concentrations near Dembe and by the widening out of the flanking movement being executed by the cavalry corps and the 4th Red Army. He therefore threw the V Army into the fight on Aug. 14, orienting it northeast so as to relieve the pressure on the fortifications of Warsaw and to head off the attempt to cut off the Polish left flank. In three days, thanks to the energy and tactical skill of General Sikorski, the V Army smashed the right wing of the 15th Red Army and threw it back to the Narev, and in the north checked the divisions of the 4th Red Army that had been rushed east to the aid of the 15th.

By the evening of the 16th the defensive battle of Warsaw had been won and the critical phase was over. The Poles began to take heart, and at Warsaw it was known that the Polish counter-attacking troops were coming from the south by forced marches.

The Counter-Attack.

At 2 a.m., Aug. 16, the day fixed for the attack, Marshal Pilsudski's central group of armies started across the Wieprz. The IV Army marched in three main columns against Novo-Minsk and Siedlce. The III Army moved in two columns against Biala and Brest-Litovsk. They took and even went beyond all the objectives, over twenty-five miles from the line of departure. On the first day certain Polish units advanced nearly forty-five miles. The Reds were completely taken by surprise and their left flank, which had been working towards the passes of the Vistula, was put to rout or cut off.

On the 17th the central group of armies entered Novo-Minsk, Siedlce and Biala. At Novo-Minsk its left linked up with the right division of the I Army, which had

also moved forward. The 16th Red Army was caught between the IV and I Polish armies and cut into pieces, and in escaping towards the east it lost over ten thousand prisoners.

The Poles were now certain of victory and started to exploit the situation. On the 19th they ordered a general advance of all the armies of the north. The reserve divisions west of the Vistula then became available and were sent to reinforce the flanks.

In the northern group of armies the V Army pivoted on its left, where the 4th Red Army had vainly tried to cut through to the east. It pushed due north, entered Ciechanow on the 20th and Mlawa on the 21st, thus separating the Bolshevik right wing and main body. Only a single detachment of Cossacks managed to escape towards the east, the others being either captured or obliged to take refuge across the German frontier. The I Polish Army started to pursue the Reds towards Lomza and then veered north towards Cherven, on the East Prussian boundary.

The central group of armies continued its rapid advance north towards Lamza and Bialystock, and by the 19th it had reached the Bug and crossed that river at several places. Lamza fell on the 22d and Bialystock was taken on the 23d after a struggle of thirty hours. The leading elements of the Polish columns were then at the German frontier.

The Russian Collapse.

Successively from the south to north the 16th, 3d and 15th Red armies were put to flight by the I Polish Army, while the central group of armies took them in the flank, surrounded and cut them in pieces. Only the leading elements managed to escape towards the east, and by Aug. 25 all that remained of the Bolshevik army, which twelve days before thought itself about to enter Warsaw in triumph, were a few odd detachments that had saved themselves in flight. The Polish army captured 70,000 prisoners, 200 cannon and 1,000 machine guns.

History gives us but few cases of a military situation being so quickly and thoroughly reversed. Undoubtedly the Bolshevik leaders were too hasty in despising their adversary, and by a lack of caution threw away their chance of success at the very moment they thought victory within their grasp. It must also be admitted that the Red troops were very poorly organized and fought only when forced to do so. Once their constraint disappeared they got out of all control.

Nevertheless, the victory of Warsaw remains an immortal glory to the Polish army. It was due to a well conceived idea, executed with flexibility and decision. Thanks to the marching ability and physical endurance of the Polish soldiers and to the skill of their leaders, it developed into a glorious triumph.

In giving part of the credit for this victory to France, who had long aided Poland morally and materially, and to the French officers who helped get the Polish army in shape and had not been content with merely advising their Polish comrades, but had gone up to the firing line and there set an inspiring example of soldierly courage and shown their faith in victory, one would only repeat that which all Poland loudly and generously proclaimed by its expression of thanks to General Weygand when he left for France on Aug. 25 and to General Henrys several weeks later.

The Closing Campaign.

After the battle of the Vistula the Poles had to consolidate their victory by driving the Bolsheviks well east of the future frontier. The attack on Warsaw had not used up all the Red reserves, and the Bolshevik high command hurriedly called for all available reserves from the rear and sent two divisions toward Grodno.

The Moscow government had not given up the idea of having its revenge and the attitude of its delegates at the conference of Riga showed that they were expecting a new Red offensive to be delivered soon with the help of the Lithuanians. But time had to be gained to prepare for this new effort.

With this in mind they ordered Budeney's cavalry back near Sokal and launched it in an attack towards Lublin so as to threaten the Polish rear and destroy the Poles' liberty of action. Between Aug. 27 and the beginning of October Budeney's army was put out of action and the Red forces in the south were driven back beyond the Styry and the Zbrust.

Also, the Red offensive being prepared in the north was blocked, and the last hope of the Soviet government destroyed.

In the south, Budeney got only as far as Zamosc. Thanks to the arrival of an army from the north, the Poles were able to attack him on a converging front and he barely made his escape, crossing the Bug with his forces in complete disorder. The Polish advance widened out so as to extend from the Pripet to the Dnieper. Kovel fell on Sept. 14, Rovno on the 19th, and Tarnopol on the 20th, when the Zbrust was reached.

In the north, Marshal Pilsudski vigorously attacked the strong Red position west of Grodno and Volkovysk and by a wide flanking movement directed towards

Lida got in behind the Bolsheviks and cut their communications with Molotov and Minsk.

After four days' heavy fighting around these two cities the Red forces pivoted on their left, which was being more and more enveloped on the north, and abandoned the Zbrust and the railroad junction of Baranowitchi.

Early in October they gave up the fight and by the 5th they had lost 37,000 prisoners, 120 guns and 400 machine guns.

From that time on the Poles advanced without meeting resistance and took up a position on the old Russo-German front of the winter of 1916, where they were advised to halt by the Franco-British mission before it left Warsaw.

An armistice was signed at Riga on Oct. 14 and peace preliminaries soon followed fixing the eastern Polish frontier on the line—Drissa (on the Duna), Minsk (to the Reds), along the Slutsk, Ostrog, along the Zbrust, Chscim (on the Dnieper). Poland thus secured forever the real fruits of victory.

A young state and old nation, Poland had once more played an historic role. In saving herself she protected Europe from Oriental barbarism and preserved it from disorder. She did her best to keep peace in the world.

The course of events in Poland, since the close of the period covered by General Weygand's story, has been marked by friction between the president and parliament. The situation is now regarded as serious, some observers stating that the country is approaching civil war.

The contest between the radicals, supporting the position that the president should be the chief authority in Poland, and the nationalists upholding the cause of the parliament, has resulted already in the failure of two cabinets to function. President Pilsudski recently refused to approve a cabinet headed by Adelbert Korfanty, supported by the parliamentary majority party.

meet at Fort Davis, this latest victory gives the 42d a strong claim to the track and field championship of the Isthmus.

A plan to bring about an athletic meet to include track, field, baseball and possibly basketball and other events between the 42d Infantry and the 65th Infantry in Porto Rico is now being discussed by the officers of the regiment.

Medals won in the Fourth of July meet were presented to the successful athletes at regimental parade, under direction of Col. Hunter B. Nelson, the presentation being made by Capt. James B. Smith, who organized the team and trained it with the assistance of Capt. Adrian R. Brian.

BASEBALL AT TRAVIS.

Camp Travis boasts a multitude of good baseball teams, together with a few that do not rank quite so high—and the result is that the close of the regular season finds a camp championship league functioning, with a supplementary all-Camp Travis league in prospect. The camp championship, however, rests securely in the hands of the 12th Field Artillery, and the champions are demonstrating their undoubted fitness for the title by making a clean sweep of everything in the championship league.

The latest victims of the slugging champions were the 2d Engineers, who were the victims of what the Trail denominates a "slaughter grim and terrible," to the tune of 28-8. Meanwhile the 1st Infantry defeated the 20th 11-5, and the results of these games made the league standing as follows on July 14:

	W.	L.	P.C.
12th F.A.	4	0	1.000
1st Infantry	3	1	.750
2d Engineers	1	3	.250
20th Infantry	0	4	.000

Organizations interested in the proposed new league include the 23d Infantry, the 9th Infantry, the Quartermaster Detachment and the special troops, while the 2d Ammunition Train, with its record of seventeen victories and two defeats, expects to make it heard from.

Sport

NAVAL ACADEMY ATHLETES HEARD FROM.

The midshipmen have evidently had something more on their minds than tying knots during their practice cruise. From time to time they go ashore and indulge in various forms of athletics, and so far they seem to have acquitted themselves nobly. This is especially true of their clashes in the squared circle with the Army boxers of the Canal Zone. Navy fighters who have cleaned up there include Gonsowski of Delaware, credited with a knockout over Soldier Humphries, and Pilkington, also of Delaware, who knocked out Lee of the Army in the first round. Shaboo of Florida wrestled Knight to a no-fall, no decision draw despite a handicap of thirty pounds.

The ambitious midshipmen then took on the famous Canal Zone swimming team, and again demonstrated their right to dominate the element they have adopted. The landsmen captured only one first place, and that was in fancy diving. The Naval Academy's water polo aggregation clashed with a team from the Canal Zone twice, winning each time by scores of 53-5 and 13-3, respectively. In addition to their other feats, they are leaving three new Canal Zone records for the natives to shoot at. These little reminders consist of a 21-3-5 second mark for the 50-yard swimming race, a 59-4-5 second mark for the 100 and a brand new relay record.

CAMP DIX POLOISTS WIN.

Displaying wonderful teamwork and accurate goal shooting, the 1st Division polo four of Camp Dix defeated the 1st City Troop of Philadelphia in a hard-fought game at Penly by the score of 13 to 3.

Colonel Palmer, captain of the Camp Dix team, was the outstanding player of the game. He scored five goals and aided considerably in the scoring of the others, as well as played a great defensive game. Every member of the victorious team scored one or more goals. Captain New succeeded in piercing the City Troopers' defense on four occasions: Major Turnbull scored three and Captain Bratton scored the other. George Huhn was the only player who could break through the sterling defense of the visitors.

The 1st City Troop went into the game with a count of 1 to 0, the score being a handicap.

42D INFANTRY WINS TRACK MEET.

The 42d Infantry, whose enlisted personnel includes only natives of Porto Rico, celebrated Independence Day by making a clean sweep in one of the biggest athletic meets ever held on the Isthmus. The meet was held under auspices of the Canal Zone American Legion and was open to Army, Navy and civilian athletes. The 42d Infantry won an even hundred points out of 131 possible.

In addition to the usual track and field events the program included an eight-mile Marathon from Pedro Miguel to Balboa, which was won by the 42d Infantry, and also a tug-of-war event in which the undefeated 42d Infantry team maintained its supremacy. Following closely its decisive victory in the recent departmental field

on Onwentsia. Major King No. 1. B. H. Rader. Lieut. Holbrook No. 2. G. A. Seavers, Jr. Capt. Craig No. 3. Earl Reynolds. Capt. Rodes No. 4. P. Cooney.

Goals—Fort Sheridan, King 5; Holbrook 1, Craig 1, Rodes 4; Onwentsia, Rader 8, Seavers 3, Reynolds 1. Handicap—1. Referee—Perkins.

MANNING BASEBALL TEAM.

The baseball team of the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Manning, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is informed, is soon going to make the claim that it is second to none in the Service, as it played with the Hilton professional league team and after fourteen innings the game was called on account of darkness, score 3-3.

On July 16 it was defeated by the Norfolk Navy Yard team 8-6. Both games were well played and showed good team work. Ensign H. E. Grogan pitched the first game and Ensign G. E. McCabe the second game.

FORT MILLS MANILA CHAMPIONS.

The baseball season at Manila closed last month, with Fort Mills snatching the pennant from the ambitious troopers of the 9th Cavalry, while the four other teams in the league trailed far in the rear.

Fort Mills clinched the pennant by beating Meralco 2-1 in ten innings, on June 3, and then closed up the season in a blaze of glory the next day, when Major Gen. Omar Bundy watched them trim the Manila Cits to the tune of 7-1, with outfielder Lowe twirling.

After the slaughter was finished, the General, accompanied by his aids and the league president, Mr. M. E. Springer, left his box and invaded the playing field to present the Milton E. Springer cup trophy to the new-fledged "champs." After a short speech, congratulating the victors, the cup was presented to Major Wellborn Dent, manager of the Fort Mills team.

The line-up of the Fort Mills outfit includes Borowski c, McGinnis 2b, Storaasli 1b, Aldinger ss, Lowe p, Cummings lf, Massey 3b, and Cawley, rf.

The standing of the clubs at the end of the season was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Fort Mills	35	15	.700
9th Cavalry	28	17	.660
42d Infantry	28	22	.560
Meralco	24	28	.461
Manila Cits	19	38	.365
Cavite	18	34	.346

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

Congressmen Are Hearing from Home

THE usual has happened. Congress, as a body, has voted a certain course of action. Now, as individuals, the members of Congress wish their friends, protégés and constituents to be exempt from the provisions of law as enacted. Congress cut the number of officers in the Regular Army to 12,000, against the advice of the Secretary of War, of General Pershing and of every other student of the needs of our military system. Congress did this despite the fact that the minimum number necessary to carry out the provisions of its own law, the National Defense act, as amended June 4, 1920, is greater than 12,000.

Individual Congressmen are now beginning to hear from constituents who are interested in various Regular officers who may have to leave the Service or be placed on the retired list.

Individual Congressmen are beginning to hear from constituents in the National Guard who are complaining about the lack of Regular instructors.

Individual Congressmen are beginning to hear from constituents in the various Reserve forces or from civilians interested in the various Reserve forces about the lack of Regular officers to carry on the training and administration of these forces.

Individual Congressmen are now seeking to have those Regular officers in whom their constituents are interested spared when it comes to the reduction which they have voted.

Individual Congressmen wish to have assigned to their constituents in the National Guard and the Reserve forces all the Regular officers they need.

All this regardless of the restrictions of the law they themselves voted.

The time has come when Congressmen must be made to understand that they must accept the responsibility for the results of laws passed by them, and that not only can no exception be made, but whenever a Congressman, by his vote, has helped to hinder the proper carrying out of the provisions of the amended National Defense act his constituents will be made aware of the fact and kept aware of it.

The convention of the 42d Infantry Division at Minneapolis made a good start in its resolution requesting the removal of Anthony, Sisson and Stafford from the War Department sub-committee on appropriations.

During the summer there are to be numerous divisional conventions in various parts of the country. It is to be hoped that each of these conventions will similarly deal with Congressmen of this type.

Significance of the Polish Repulse of the Bolsheviks

THE second and last installment of General Weygand's story on the repulse of the Bolsheviks in the summer of 1920 is published in this issue.

At the time the facts described took place their significance, as a whole, was not understood in many quarters. In the first place, the World War, with the tremendous mass of men and material which it involved, was still so close that it overshadowed subsequent events. In the second place, in the United States at least the fact was not well understood that the division of Europe made by the war of the Central Powers and the Allies had been largely supplanted by a division of the people of all Europe into communists, royalists and believers in individualistic democracy.

There were two general plots throughout Europe. One, of the royalists in all countries to re-establish monarchy where it had been overthrown and to strengthen it where it still existed. The other, to spread communism from Russia throughout the rest of Europe, overthrowing the then existing governments.

Both these plots have at least sympathizers if not active participants in this country. The believer in individual democracy had a hard row to hoe in many of the European countries.

The decisive defeat of the Russians by the Poles on the banks of the Vistula in the summer of 1920 ended the communist plot, at least for the time being, by the virtual destruction of the Bolshevik army.

This defeat thoroughly discouraged the communists in all countries. It saved individualistic democracy in Poland.

The fear that many Germans had of

communism, which was driving them into the hands of the royalist parties, because not believing the German Republic strong enough to continue to exist, was removed for the time being. It thus tended to save individualistic democratic government in Germany. As time goes on there can be no doubt that this battle will go down in history as one of the world's decisive battles.

To the military student the accounts of the campaigns which culminated in the battle of the Vistula are extremely interesting, because they show that the day of open warfare in contradistinction to the trench warfare of the World War is not past and, therefore, that modern armies must be prepared to fight in the open field.

Individualistic Democracy vs. Communism

PRESS notices of the past week dealing with the labor situation show plainly that despite the teachings of history that the mass of the people in this country are supporters of individualistic democracy as against any other form of government, the radical labor element not only looks forward to but openly preaches the necessity for social revolution and a government by the workers.

Undoubtedly these believers in communism are in the minority. The American workers in the mass certainly do not believe in communism. On the other hand, the question to be asked is, "Are there more workingmen who believe in communism to-day than there were a year ago, or two years ago?" If the number has increased, then the work persistently kept up by labor agitators of this class must be considered dangerous.

The time has come to clearly draw the line between freedom of speech and freedom of action that are justly and properly allowed under democratic government, and action and speech that are deliberately intended to overthrow our present form of government and substitute an entirely different one.

Too many Americans, in their very just insistence on the right of free speech and freedom of action, have a tendency to sympathize with agitators who take advantage of this national characteristic. This, for the reason that these Americans have not clearly established in their own mind the difference between individualistic democracy and communism.

They are liable to believe that any attempt to combat the growing communistic agitation is based on reactionism, and therefore not in accordance with the freedom of speech and action guaranteed by the Constitution.

Speech and action looking to the change of existing conditions through constitutional means and without the use of force are legitimate.

Speech and action looking to the overturning of our Constitution and the substitution therefor of an entirely different form of government by the use of force if necessary are not legitimate.

The difference between these two lines of conduct should be clearly drawn and constantly emphasized, so that no American can have any doubt in his mind as to the true conditions when an attempt is being made to overthrow the institutions in which every true American must believe and which every true American must be ready to maintain by force, if necessary.

Controversy Over Naval Base at San Francisco Deplorable

LAST week Senator King of Utah made a long speech on the floor of the Senate advocating the Carquinez Strait site instead of that at Alameda for the major naval station in San Francisco Bay. The controversy over this question is most unfortunate, since its practical effect is to prevent the Navy from having any first-class station on San Francisco Bay, the strategic and economic heart of the west coast.

From a broad military-naval viewpoint, it is of secondary importance in what part of the bay a docking and repair station is placed. The important point is to have such a naval station. San Francisco Bay itself, with its large anchorage ground, and great supply and industrial facilities, must always be the base, regardless of the precise location of the naval station. The only proper restriction upon the location of such station is that it shall satisfy the broad engineering and seamanship requirements, as both Alameda and Carquinez seem to do almost equally.

Heretofore the principal objection of

naval officers to the Carquinez site has been the supposed difficulty of maintaining sufficient draft of water over Pinole Shoal. This view is no longer tenable. Army engineers have given official assurance, as the result of their recent experience, that ample depths can be guaranteed at a very moderate maintenance cost; and that the ordinary needs of commerce are sufficient to warrant such maintenance, regardless of naval needs. Some naval officers have opposed the Carquinez project upon the mistaken assumption that it involves the handicaps offered by the Mare Island strait. The proposed location is outside this strait.

Objection has been made also to the limited size of the anchorage ground at Carquinez. As a matter of fact, this compares very favorably with the anchorage areas immediately adjacent to virtually all great fleet repair stations, including New York and Rosyth. It will easily accommodate all vessels of the fleet likely to be in hand for work at the station at any one time. This is more than ever true since the international agreement was made limiting the size and number of capital ships.

A very important factor has been injected into the situation since the regrettable controversy began. National economy has become imperative. This fact alone is sufficient to render an expenditure of \$50,000,000 at Alameda out of the question when the substantially as good Carquinez project can be completed for \$28,000,000.

There is every reason why controversy should be eliminated from the situation. Otherwise the Navy will continue to be handicapped in its ability to support the fleet in the Pacific during both peace and war. The principal object to be accomplished is to obtain a first-class naval station on San Francisco Bay. To such end it is needful that special plaudits unite on the most practicable plan. Alameda must be eliminated on account of its excessive cost, regardless of any other consideration.

Plowshares for Swords

"PLOWSHARES for Swords" is the title of an editorial in a recent issue of the Christian Herald. This editorial is typical of the childlike innocence, coupled with superficial reasoning, based on a less than superficial knowledge of the facts, which characterizes so many honest individuals in this country, who wish to abolish war, but who are unable to discriminate between cause and effect.

The editorial is based on the fact that the Wollersdorf Munition Works in lower Austria have been busy turning out "tools, machinery, hardware, glassware and railway repair work" since the armistice, and that the Krupp Munition Works at Essen are also engaged in peaceful work. The first premise, which is utterly erroneous, is apparently based on the assumption that this change is due to desire on the part of the owners of these factories.

Anyone who has kept track of the European situation—above all, anyone who has traveled in Europe since the war—knows perfectly well that the only reason these two factories are not turning out war munitions is that, thanks to the Allies' successful use of force during the war, and by virtue of the terms of the Armistice and the treaties succeeding that agreement, the owners of these factories do not dare to turn out munitions.

Tear up the Versailles and the Saint Germain treaties and remove the forces in the shape of the Allied armies and the British navy, which are ready to enforce the treaty limitations and requirements, and see how quickly the sewing machines, the glassware, the hardware, etc., will be thrown out of the doors and windows and the manufacture of arms will be resumed.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is absolutely in favor of every workable means tending toward peace among the nations. It is bitterly opposed to the preaching of doctrines which do nothing to limit war but everything to leave the United States of America, and all it stands for, helpless in a world filled with bitter animosities and the desire to fight.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL defies the Christian Herald to point out, in history, a single example of war having been caused primarily by armament. Peoples that had no desire to fight have frequently been compelled to arm in order to protect themselves against others who wished to fight. On neither side was the possession of armament the impelling cause to combat. The desire to fight, even in the case of the nation first to arm, was there first; the armament came second.

Japan Finds Loophole in Naval Treaty

RECENTLY the Baltimore Sun published an article by Mr. H. C. Bywater, the English authority on naval matters in the Pacific, which brings out many points repeatedly emphasized in these columns relative to Japan's new naval policy.

After quoting the opinion of the American delegates to the Washington Conference that the naval treaty "absolutely stops the competitive race in naval armaments," Mr. Bywater shows that the loophole in the treaty, by which the construction of all except capital ships and airplane carriers is unlimited, effectually nullifies the effort to stop competition in naval building. Thus the recorded opinion of the American delegates is in error fundamentally. The race in naval armaments and in relative naval strengths continues, and in a form which may easily prove as expensive as ever.

Japan's new construction program is announced openly, without any concealment, and is perfectly legitimate under the recent treaty. According to the best authority, the Japanese have revised their shipbuilding plans with the object of making good the deficiency caused by the scrapping of so many battleships, and will not only accelerate the construction of such cruisers, destroyers and submarines as had been authorized under the 1920 program, but also redesign those vessels with larger dimensions and greater fighting power. The new program comprises about nineteen light cruisers (compared with the American program of ten only), thirty-nine destroyers and thirty-nine submarines, in addition to the airplane carriers permitted her under the treaty. With few exceptions the new ships will be "larger and more powerful in every way than the corresponding types in other navies," and their design is "more suggestive of attack than of defense."

Mr. Bywater calls special attention to the 10,000-ton type of light cruiser, of which the Japanese program will include four. They will have a speed of over thirty-one knots, with a radius of 12,000 miles (permitting a cruise across the Pacific and return without refueling), and they will be armed with 7½ or 8-inch guns. In a war with America, if "these four swift, heavily armed cruisers were dispatched to harass American shipping there would be nothing to touch them in the United States Navy." It is not too much to say that the presence of these four ships alone on the trade highways of the Pacific would be enough to paralyze American shipping in that ocean.

The new Japanese destroyers are to be larger and more powerful than the latest American type. The submarines are to include "submarine cruisers" as large as any the Germans launched during the late war, and at least half of all new submarines are to have sufficient radius to make the round trip to America with a liberal surplus of fuel.

Bywater closes with this comment: "While due allowance is made for the legitimate desire of Japan to safeguard her coasts and conserve her shipbuilding industry, it is felt here [London] that she has acted unwisely in bringing forward a new program of such imposing dimensions so soon after the conference and at a time when nearly every other power bound by the treaty is cutting down its naval expenditure with a ruthless hand."

It is clearly evident that Japan does not intend to rely upon treaties and good will in pursuing her future policies. There is every indication, if experienced judges of oriental affairs are to be believed, that Japan's traditional policies have undergone no substantial change. What is America going to do about it?

In an editorial in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the statement was made that "The recently announced selections of naval officers for promotion calls attention to the need for some revision of the selective system of promotion in the Navy." Until the issue had gone to press it was not noticed that the above statement might be interpreted as a criticism of the particular selections made this year. While reading of the entire editorial will demonstrate conclusively that no such implication was intended, nevertheless the editors desire to disclaim any such intention. Their purpose was merely to emphasize the need for some revision of the system, as indicated by the department's invitation for suggestions last year. The mere announcement of selections naturally focuses attention upon the general question.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

CHANGES IN NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS, 1922.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, on July 25, issued Circular Letter No. 62, which provided a change in Paragraph 164 of the National Guard Regulations for 1922. Following are the revised regulations as approved by the Secretary of War:

"164. Field officers and corresponding staff officers will not be recognized as such until all the component parts of the commands to which they pertain are inspected and accepted: Provided, That organizations consisting of a regiment or less, allotted to two or more states, are authorized to have the corresponding field and staff officers in the particular state in which the headquarters are located. Upon the organization of one battalion in a two-battalion regiment, or two battalions in a three-battalion regiment, they may have a lieutenant colonel, if prescribed, and such auxiliary units as may be authorized by the War Department; state staff officers will be recognized as needed, provided at least one National Guard unit has been recognized in the state."

The above is the same as appears in Paragraph 164 of the regulations now. The following provisions are added to the above:

"Provided further, That, in regiments of Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry, the major commanding a battalion or squadron may be recognized when Federal recognition has been extended to all lettered organizations of the battalion, or squadron, and the colonel and regimental staff officers may be recognized when Federal recognition has been extended to the regimental headquarters company, service company, howitzer company, and all lettered organizations of the regiment, with the understanding that the Secretary of War, at his discretion, may withdraw such recognition unless the remaining units called for in Tables of Organization are organized and recognized within six months."

B. AND O. GUARDSMEN GIVEN LEAVE.

All employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who are members of the National Guard are excused from their duties with the railroad to attend the various state camps which are being held, it is announced by W. N. Mitchell, general southeastern freight agent of the road. The salaries of these men, minus the amount paid them by the Government, are paid by the railroad, it is announced.

Leave of absence for these camps does not affect the annual vacations given employees, Mr. Mitchell says.

27TH AIR SERVICE, N.Y.N.G.

A reorganization of the Air Service for the New York National Guard to be known as the 27th Division Air Service, has been started. Among the well-known airmen who have joined are Major Kenneth Littauer, who was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille; Capt. G. De Forest Larner, who brought down eight enemy airplanes; Capt. Curtis Wheeler, who has six citations; Capt. George A. Vaughn, Jr., who has a record of thirteen enemy machines, the D.S.C. and British, French and Belgian medals; 1st Lieut. Howard Burdick, who brought down eight enemy planes.

G.O. No. 16 from the Adjutant General's office authorizes the reorganization. It orders change of station to Miller Field, New Dorp, Staten Island, and allocates the seaplane hangar in the southeast corner of the 300 acres as the armory for the 27th.

Capt. G. L. Usher, U.S.A., is designated as the Regular Army air instructor for the National Guard. Captain Usher already is at Miller Field. He has received assurance of warm support from Borough President Cahill of Richmond. The latter has allocated a room in Borough Hall for a recruiting station.

The total strength of the 27th Air Service will be thirty-one officers and 100 men, including a photograph staff of twenty, and five intelligence men.

PAY CEASES WITH MUSTER OUT OF ORGANIZATION.

A member of the Utah National Guard was mustered for Federal service on June 12, 1916, for duty during the Mexican border troubles. The organization was mustered out of the Federal service Dec. 30, 1916, while he was in a hospital at Nogales, Ariz., under treatment for a broken leg. He was discharged from the hospital June 12, 1917, and from the Utah N.G. Aug. 5, 1917, by reason of physical disability. He was not drafted for service during the World War along with the other members of his organization, and for that reason, although he received the pay of his grade from Dec. 30, 1916, to June 12, 1917, the Comptroller General decides this Utah Guardsman is not entitled to the \$60 war gratuity "provided

for those serving in the military forces of the United States during the period April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, and who were honorably discharged therefrom." The claimant was not entitled to service pay subsequent to the date his organization was mustered out, Dec. 30, 1916, but these payments will not be disturbed at this time, the Comptroller General says.

KENTUCKY CAMP READY.

The work on the camp sites for the Kentucky National Guard units has been completed and everything is in readiness for the arrival of the first units, the 138th Field Artillery and the 113th Ammunition Train, on July 30, for fifteen days' military instruction. The course of training has been designed by Regular Army instructors, approved by the Adjutant General and his staff of experts and the commanding general of the 5th Corps Area.

From the time the men detrain at Camp Knox until they entrain again for their home stations they will be put through field work that will not only help them physically but will add greatly to their military efficiency. The Kentucky National Guard, noted for the superior class of men among its commissioned and enlisted personnel, will in all probability make a name for itself among other state guards. Many are coming at a great personal sacrifice and from patriotic motives alone and with such a congregation of loyal men nothing but good work will result from the annual encampment of the Guard.

NO MARKSMANSHIP PAY FOR CAMP ATTENDANCE.

The rights of an enlisted man of the National Guard to pay when called or drafted into the actual service of the United States are governed by the provisions of law applicable to that situation. His rights to pay when attending encampments for training—not in Federal service—are governed by Section 94 of the National Defense act: ". . . same pay . . . as . . . enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army."

The Comptroller General says: "Extra pay for qualification as a gunner . . . is not the pay of a grade: it is extra pay for a special, personal qualification, and can only be retained by an enlisted man in the Regular Army by qualifying therefor periodically. . . . As enlisted men of the National Guard attending encampments are entitled under the law only to the pay of a grade in the Regular Army corresponding to that held by them in the National Guard, it must follow they are not entitled to extra pay for qualification as gunner when attending an encampment under Section 94, N.D.A."

ALABAMA.

Organizations of the Alabama National Guard will go into camp for two weeks' field training as follows:

At Camp McClellan, Ala., Aug. 13-27, State Staff Corps and departments, 167th Infantry, Troop C, 109th Cav., Hqrs. Troop, 23d Cav. Division, 2d Battalion, 1st Field Art., Motor Transport Co. No. 153, Veterinary Co. No. 114, Hqrs. Co., 77th Infantry Brigade, Hqrs. Co., 39th Division, Ambulance Co. No. 140, 39th Tank Co., 55th M.G. Squadron, and 76 officers and 1,100 men.

At Montgomery, Ala., July 29-Aug. 12, 125th Squadron (Observation), 23 officers and 92 enlisted men.

ILLINOIS.

The 124th Field Artillery, 33d Division Illinois National Guard, has just concluded a two weeks' period of training and instruction at Camp Custer, Mich. The 124th is commanded by Col. T. S. Hammond, and took to camp a personnel of approximately 450 men and 40 officers. The 124th Field Artillery is comparatively a new organization. After the war Colonel Hammond, who had been lieutenant colonel of the 1st Field Artillery, or the 149th, started the organization of the 7th Illinois Infantry, which organization had existed prior to the war. It was then decided to change the 7th into a Field Artillery regiment, and Colonel Hammond undertook this difficult job, and has obtained results that are nothing short of marvelous as the work at Camp Custer will show. In a few short months there has been moulded the nucleus for a real Field Artillery outfit.

The regiment has been exceedingly fortunate in having a Regular Army instructor, Capt. Harvey E. Ragland, F.A. (D.O.L.). Since coming to the regiment in December, Captain Ragland has been of the greatest assistance, and to him is due a great deal of the credit for the splendid showing made on the target range at Camp Custer. He is an unusual instructor, and has made the work intensely

interesting to both officers and men. We understand that Captain Ragland is to resign from the Regular Army and become lieutenant colonel of the 124th Field Artillery, Ill. N.G.

To General Moseley, U.S.A., and his staff at Camp Custer, thanks should be given for the splendid co-operation and assistance that have been rendered all units of the National Guard sent there for instruction. Much of the progress made during the encampment is due to the spirit of these Regular Army officers, and under their guidance many unnecessary mistakes and delays have been avoided.

CONNECTICUT.

Battery D, 192d Artillery, Conn. N.G., Capt. G. J. Schoen, returned to Danbury, Conn., its home station, on July 15, after fifteen days of field duty spent at Camp Eustis, Va. The men were jubilant with their experience at the Army camp and were welcomed home by hundreds of people gathered at the railroad station.

The welcome was arranged by the Boosters' Club and was carried out with the assistance of Danbury Post, American Legion, and Moore-White Post, G.A.R. The battery was marched to the center of the plaza where it fell in line in the rear of a group of city and town officials. The colors of the battery were carried to the head of the line, where they were joined with those of the American Legion and G.A.R. A color guard was furnished by the battery.

The march was then taken up for the armory, where the battery was welcomed by Colonel Ives, a member of the staff of Governor Lake. After being dismissed, the members of the battery were served with refreshments.

VIRGINIA.

For purpose of administration and training the Service Battery and Batteries A, B, C and E, 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, are temporarily organized into the 1st Provisional Battalion, 111th Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, with Major McChesney H. Jeffries, 111th Field Art., commanding.

Encampments for coast defense instruction and field training are announced by Adjutant General Sale as follows:

Fort Monroe, Va., July 30 to Aug. 13, inclusive, for the 1st Coast Defense Command.

Camp Bragg, N.C., Aug. 6 to 20, inclusive, for the 1st Provisional Battalion, 111th Field Art.

Camp Meade, Md., Aug. 6 to 20, inclusive, for the 29th Tank Company, Infantry.

State rifle range, near Virginia Beach, Va., Aug. 10 to 24, inclusive, for officers of The Adjutant General's, Judge Advocate General's and Ordnance Departments and staff, 91st Brigade; and the following organizations: 118th Infantry, Headquarters Co., 91st Brigade, Hospital Co. No. 110.

State rifle range, near Virginia Beach, Va., Aug. 26 to Sept. 9, inclusive, for 183d Infantry, State Quartermaster Corps Detachment.

Brig. Gen. Samuel G. Waller is designated as camp commander for the encampments ordered at Virginia Beach.

MICHIGAN.

Adjutant Gen. J. S. Bersey of Michigan announces that the annual fifteen-day field training camps of instruction for the Michigan National Guard will be established as follows, for the troops designated:

At Hanson State Military Reservation, Grayling, Mich., Aug. 8 to 22 (both inclusive), Michigan National Guard (complete, except Field Artillery).

At Camp Custer, Mich., Aug. 12 to 26 (both inclusive), for 119th Field Artillery.

For the field training camp of instruction at the Hanson State Military Reservation near Grayling, the following troops will be present:

Hqrs. 32d Division, special troops, 32d Division (less tank and M.P. Companies), 63d Infantry Brigade (complete), 107th Medical Regiment (San. Co. No. 119 and Ambulance Co. No. 119), 1st Squadron, 106th Cav. (complete), State Staff Corps and Departments.

Brig. Gen. Earl R. Stewart, 63d Infantry Brigade, is designated as camp commander. Major LeRoy Pearson, Q.M.C., Q.M.G. and property and disbursing officer for Michigan, is designated as camp quartermaster.

NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. De Witt C. Weld, 52d Brigade, N.Y.N.G., resigns from his present office on Aug. 1. Among the officers mentioned as his likely successor are Col. E. F. Austin, 258th Field Art., senior artil-

lery officer, 52d Brigade; Col. John J. Delany, 104th Field Art., and Col. R. W. Marshall, 106th Art.

The 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Col. J. H. Wells, left New York city July 15 for the state camp at Peekskill for fifteen days' field service.

The 13th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., Col. Sydney Grant, left Brooklyn July 22 for Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., for a fifteen days' tour of duty.

The 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Col. F. W. Baldwin, will leave Brooklyn July 30 for fifteen days' duty at the state camp at Peekskill, N.Y.

OREGON.

Some 1,800 National Guardsmen of Oregon returned to their home stations on June 29 after a profitable two weeks of field training at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Incident to the return home, all the troops paraded in Portland and were reviewed by Governor Olcott, Adjutant General George A. White, Mayor Baker and other officials.

Col. Creed C. Hammond, of Portland, commanding officer of the 162d Infantry, was in charge of the troops at Camp Lewis, being senior line officer. Battery practice was under Capt. James S. Gay, machine gun work under Capt. Leo A. J. Pironi, and engineer instruction under Capt. George E. Sandy, all of Portland. Lieut. Col. Eugene Mosberger, of Woodburn was second in command of the 162d and Major Eugene Libby, of Portland, commanded the 186th. Battalion commanders in the 162d were Majors William G. White, of Eugene; Francis Drake, of Portland, and Fred M. West, of Portland. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, U.S.A., was senior instructor at Camp Lewis, assisted by Capt. Paul Hathaway, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON.

The \$100,000 armory for the National Guard of the state of Washington at Aberdeen was dedicated July 4. Governor Louis F. Hart, Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, The Adjutant General, and members of his staff took part. The dedication ceremonies were preceded by a parade in which the 489th Co., C.A.C., took part, under the command of Capt. Frank Partridge.

VISITORS AT CAMP CUSTER.

The week of July 16 brought many notables at Camp Custer, Mich. Dean Rogers of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, opened the week well by preaching to over half the garrison at the Liberty Theater on Sunday. On Tuesday Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., 6th Corps Area commander, accompanied by members of his staff, reviewed the R.O.T.C. and Illinois National Guard. Officers of the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps met Brig. Gen. George V.H. Moseley, camp commander, at a reception the same evening.

On Wednesday Governor Len Small of Illinois, Major Gen. Milton J. Foreman, commanding 33d Division, Ill. N.G., and Brigadier General Black, adjutant, Ill. N.G., reviewed their troops and inspected the camp.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, until recently Director of the Budget, accompanied by Col. Francis J. Kilkenny, his aid during the war, visited General Moseley on Friday and Saturday. On Friday afternoon, with General Foreman and the camp commander, he witnessed a demonstration of an attack by a war-strength battalion, supported by artillery, tanks and airplanes. During the evening a reception was given him by the business men of Battle Creek.

A general review of the troops at camp was held in honor of Generals Foreman and Dawes on Saturday morning.

On Friday evening General Dawes and General Moseley were initiated as members of the Scabbard and Blade Society.

Many officers and wives from Army posts nearby visited the camp to witness the ceremonies and demonstrations. Among them were noticed Mrs. Eames from Fort Wayne, Mich., wife of Col. H. E. Eames, chief of staff, and the following from Fort Sheridan: Mrs. J. P. Vachon, wife of Maj. J. P. Vachon, assistant chief of staff; Major and Mrs. Harrison and Major H. A. Bootz, 2d Inf.

Nearly 500 officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps reported on July 18 at camp for a fifteen-day course of instruction. Col. H. E. Eames commands the camp and Col. John F. Preston is the senior instructor.

The Illinois National Guard left camp on July 22, having completed the period of instruction. Much credit is due Colonel Schwengle, commanding the 122d Field Artillery, and Colonel Hammond, commanding the 124th Field Artillery, for the excellent morale of their men and the manner in which their activities were conducted, said the camp commander.

RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps	Naval Reserve Force	Organized Reserves	Enlisted Reserve Corps
Reserve Officers' Training Corps		Citizens' Military Training Camps	

Reservists Ask Early Notice About Camps

Even before it has been organized, it has become apparent that there is some important work for the Reserve Officers' Association which will be brought into existence at a convention called for September. The organizing committee is being urged to present to the convention for its consideration resolutions dealing with the method of appropriating for camps of instruction and other activities of Reserve officers.

There has been general complaint throughout the Reserve officers' camps this year on account of the short notice which the student officers received before the camps were held. Many of the officers who desired to attend were unable to make arrangements in time to respond to the call from the War Department. Those who did attend were seriously embarrassed because they were compelled to leave their business without previous notice. Reserve officers simply must have two or three months' advance notice of all camps and active duty. Very few, without serious financial loss and embarrassment, can leave their business without considerable time in which to make arrangements therefor.

Aside from this, the War Department requires more time to make plans for the camps than is usually given after the appropriation bill is passed. This year some of the camps had really started before it was known what funds could be allocated to them. Under the present system of appropriating funds for the camps they cannot be conducted economically. The Government would get more for the money that is expended if the appropriations could be made a year in advance. The War Department doubtless will make a recommendation along this line to Congress, but it will need the support of the Reserve officers to secure such a departure from Congress's usual system of appropriating funds for any purpose.

PROMOTION REGULATIONS FOR RESERVE OFFICERS.

An interesting and timely article is that by Capt. Oliver P. Echols, U.S.A., Training and War Plans Division, office Chief of Air Service, which appeared in the July issue of *U.S. Air Service*. While written primarily from the standpoint of the Air Service officer, it is of equal value to the Reserve officers who hold their commissions in every other branch of the Service, and for this reason the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* reprints it here.

"With many Air Service Reserve units being organized, and the summer training camps under way, many of the Air Service Reserve officers are beginning to wonder what place they hold in the 'scheme of things' for the future. There are many pilots who feel that as time passes they are getting more and more out of touch with the Air Service, and that their value as Reserve officers is continually decreasing."

"This feeling is largely due to the fact that these officers are not familiar with the War Department's plans for the Organized Reserves. In fact, even though these Reserve officers are no longer qualified for combat flying, the Chief of Air Service wants them for commanding officers, executives and specialists in the event of an emergency."

"Special Regulations No. 43, War Department, 1921, gives in detail the regulations for the Officers' Reserve Corps under the National Defense Act of 1920. These regulations state that for all sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps promotions may be made under the following conditions:

(a) The officer must signify his willingness and must be recommended to be examined for promotion.

(b) The officer must have served the prescribed minimum time in the grade from which promotion is contemplated.

(c) The officer must have satisfactorily passed his promotion examination.

(d) There must be an appropriate assignment or duty for the officer upon promotion.

"To be eligible for promotion to any grade an officer must be credited with three years' service in the next lower grade, one year of which must in every case have been in the Officers' Reserve Corps since Nov. 11, 1918.

"In computing the required three years' service in any grade there will be credited service in that grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps since Nov. 11, 1918, and active service in the same or higher grade in any component of the U.S. Army between April 6, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1920, double credit being given for such of the above active service as was rendered dur-

ing the period of hostilities, i.e., between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.

"Except for the one year which must have been in the Officers' Reserve Corps, there will also be credited service as a Federally recognized officer of the National Guard since Nov. 11, 1918. No service of any kind prior to April 6, 1917, is to be credited nor is any but active service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, to be credited.

"Any Reserve officer, who is eligible and wishes to be examined for promotion, may make application, through military channels, to the corps area commander of the corps in which he is assigned.

"If there is an appropriate assignment for the officer upon promotion, and at present there are a number of vacancies, the corps area commander will approve the application and forward it to the president of a Reserve officers' examining board who will notify the applicant to appear for examination.

"The examining board consists normally of three officers, either Regular or Reserve officers, of a grade not lower than that for which the officer is being examined. Due to the fact that the candidate is required to report for examination at his own expense, these boards are convened, as far as practicable, at such times and localities as are convenient to the applicant.

"In conducting the examination the board is directed to examine into the physical fitness and moral character, general and professional qualifications of the candidate.

"The professional examination is divided into two general parts:

"Part A. Examination in basic military subjects essential to all branches of the Army. This includes administration, military law, military courtesy, field service regulations and military hygiene. All of these subjects are covered in a handbook called the *Reserve Officers' Examiner*, published by the U.S. Infantry Association, Washington, D.C., and any Reserve officer familiar with this book will be well qualified to pass the examination on these subjects.

"Part B. Is an examination in basic Air Service subjects essential to the grade to which promotion is contemplated? In this part of the examination the board is to ascertain if the officer being examined is prepared to discharge the duties that come with his promotion, and not whether he has successfully memorized the text of regulations, manuals, etc. Only such general knowledge will be required as will demonstrate that the officer understands fully the general principles of a subject and is able to familiarize himself with the details by use of the appropriate official publications. An outline of the basic Air Service subjects required for promotion in the various grades is shown in the form of a chart in Special Regulations No. 43 which may be had by any Reserve officer on application to his corps area commander."

Information Column For the National Guard and Reserve

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received so many requests for information from National Guardsmen and Reservists that it finds it expedient to open a column to answer questions on historical, technical and other subjects.

Medal of Honor.

Question-mark asks: What is the highest decoration given in the American Army? Is it open to enlisted men? What must be done to win it?

Answer: The medal, known as the Congressional Medal of Honor, is the decoration of highest rank given in this country. It is awarded only to soldiers and can not be won by a civilian. Enlisted men are fully eligible for it.

The War Department authorizes it "in the name of Congress . . . to each person who . . . shall in an action involving armed conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty." The last phrase is interpreted as meaning "acts that if omitted or refused to be done would not justly subject the person to censure for shortcoming or failure."

N. G. asks: "Should an enlisted man salute a mounted officer, who is passing at a gallop?"

Answer: Undoubtedly. A good rule to follow is "when in doubt, salute."

Umbrellas.

Inquisitive asks: "Is there anything in Army Regulations forbidding a soldier in uniform to carry an umbrella?"

Answer: There is nothing in regulations forbidding it, but it is condemned by cus-

toms of the Service—and Army traditions are often more binding than regulations themselves.

The Nation.

N. C. O. inquires: "What is the meaning of the term ration, as used in Service regulations? How many kinds of rations are there?"

Answer: A ration is the allowance for the subsistence of one person for one day.

The ordinary rations are the following: (1) The garrison, which is intended for troops in garrison or on peace-maneuver, (2) the travel ration, for troops traveling otherwise than by marching and without cooking facilities, (3) the reserve ration, carried on the person and constituting the reserve for field service, (4) the field ration, prescribed in orders by the commander of the field forces, and (5) the emergency ration for troops in active campaign.

Indians Troop Allotment.

F. E. L. writes: "I would like to know what the troop allotment for the Indiana National Guard for the fiscal year 1922-1923 will be. If it has not been made, about when do you expect that it will be made?"

Answer: The allotment has not been definitely settled due to the lateness in the passage of the Appropriation bill. The Militia Bureau has found it necessary to revise all plans, owing to the drastic cuts made in all appropriations for the military establishment. It is working on the allotment table at the present time, and the revision will be made as soon as possible.

79TH DIVISION RESERVE OFFICERS MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the close of this summer's school of instruction, the Reserve officers of the 79th Division at Camp Meade adopted resolutions commending their instructors and demanding the appropriation by Congress of sufficient funds for the training of the entire personnel of Organized Reserves. The student officers also made formal suggestions to the commanding general of the

3d Corps Area as to the details of the next divisional encampment.

The following are the suggestions made by the officers who attended the school:

1. Divisional encampments should be rotated for the division in the 3d Corps Area. The first camp should not be held until after the week of July 4.

2. The camp date and order should be furnished at least ten days in advance of the opening of camp.

3. Notice should be given of the required financial obligations to be paid at the beginning of camp, for mess, etc.

4. Advance outline programs of course should be provided, to be sent to students one month ahead of opening of course, to permit them to select reference and text-books that they may wish to bring.

5. Appointment of permanent committees to represent 79th Division to consult with Division Headquarters, prior to camp, as to mess, laundry, supplies, quarters, entertainment and welfare subjects.

6. Provision of Q.M. Department for such supplies in advance as pertain to need of the division when it reaches camp (ample stock of shoes, ornaments, insignia, etc.), and Q.M. should assign convenient hours for purchase, so as not to conflict with classes.

7. Where possible, regimental or other unit organization officers be arranged in unit groups for billets, mess, problems and study.

8. That there be optional "setting up exercises" prior to breakfast.

9. That lights in the barracks be turned out by some one definitely ordered to do so at 10:30 p.m.

10. That if a sufficient number of troops of each branch of the Service are available, they be furnished to demonstrate the latest equipment, formations and maneuvers, and to illustrate some of the problems.

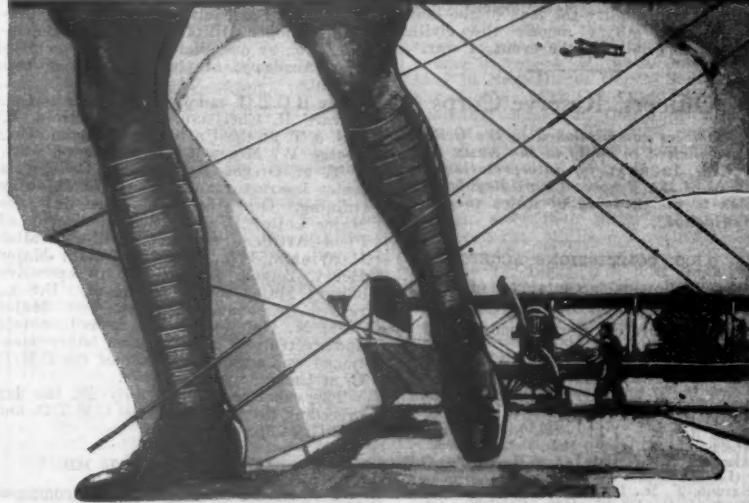
11. As valuable time is lost through lack of transportation furnished to and from instruction points, better facilities should be furnished for the classes to expedite movement.

12. All mimeograph sheets should be on the standard 8" x 10 1/2" paper; pages numbered numerically, one inch border on left, so they can be filed in loose-leaf binders, which the students should be instructed to bring with them.

13. That instructions be given in map sketching, reading and problems in co-ordinating them with terrain exercises and aerial photographs.

14. If this camp is to be continued, we would suggest that map of Camp Meade be revised and roads correctly shown, and have numbers added for all road junctions and crossings, with proper designations for the important hills, and that sufficient copies be available for the students.

15. Supply of geographical survey maps of



For the AIR SERVICE

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Relay and Odenton Quadrangle should be on sale at the canteen or elsewhere.

16. A lecture by Chief of Ordnance, or some officer designated by him. Col. Mettier is suggested as an appropriate officer.

17. Have Aberdeen Proving Ground send the ammunition, with all components, pyrotechnics, etc., as used by all units of a division, with personnel and officer to explain mission of each shell, fuse or part. This to be demonstrated as chemical warfare, this year, in this camp.

18. That a lecture be given on field sanitation, and functions and duties of chaplain.

19. The class has found by review of the solutions that sketches are exceedingly helpful.

20. That dental officers be given the same exercises as other divisional officers.

21. That a lecture be included in the course on establishing and maintaining discipline and morale within the regiment and smaller units.

Signed by the senior officers of all units present: Cols. J. Frank Barber, Engr., O.R.C.; E. G. Smith, Inf., O.R.C.; Lt. Cols. Howard K. White, Med., O.R.C.; Charles D. Young, Engr., O.R.C.; Daniel M. Bates, F.A., O.R.C.; Archibald B. Hubbard, Ord., O.R.C.; Theodore Le Boustillier, Med., O.R.C.; Joseph K. Nichols, Inf., O.R.C.; Hoxie H. Smith, Inf., O.R.C.; George S. Stewart, Jr., A.G., O.R.C.; Majors William H. Herr, Med., O.R.C.; Henry D. Marton, Vet. Corps, O.R.C.; Harry C. Duncan, Inf., O.R.C.; Philip P. Heron, Q.M., O.R.C.; R. S. Croskey, Inf., O.R.C.; Capt. Morris P. Machold, Sig., Inf., O.R.C.; Chaplain J. Warren Kaufman, O.R.C.

C. M. T. C.

C.M.T.C. TO SHOOT IN THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

For the first time in the history of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, rifle teams will be selected from the students at various camps by each of the nine corps areas commanders, to take part in the National Match School and National Matches, which will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, from Sept. 2 to 28, 1922. These representative teams will take the place in the National Matches of the civilian rifle teams, for which specific appropriation was made available for the current fiscal year.

A special camp site for the teams of the C.M.T.C. from each of the nine corps areas will be provided, and Regular Army officers will be detailed to each group to instruct them in rifle and pistol marksmanship, and during their stay at Camp Perry will select the ten shooting members and the two alternates of each team.

The twelve successful candidates must be graduates of the Red, White and Blue courses, volunteers, of good character and who indicate that they possess the ability to become proficient as instructors in rifle and pistol marksmanship.

It is expected that the participation of the C.M.T.C. in the National Matches will create friendly and keen competition throughout the several states, and the training will qualify the men of the teams to instruct others among the civilian masses, especially in the event of war.

Officers' Reserve Corps

Officers commissioned in the O.R.C. are invited to apply to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for interpretations of any of the Reserve Corps Regulations as to the meaning of which they are in doubt.

O.R.C. COMMISSIONS ACCEPTED.

The following acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were announced on the dates noted:

Accepted Appointments July 12.

Alexander, C. B., Capt., Med., Alhambra, Calif. All, F. H., Capt., C.A., Allendale, S.C. Ames, Roy M., 2d Lt., F.A., North Platte, Neb. Apelman, J. S., Capt., M.I., Detroit, Mich. Armour, L. W., 2d Lt., A.S. (flying cadet), Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Bardon, T. Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y. Beam, J. C., 1st Lt., Ord., Paterson, N.J. Bronson, H. S., 1st Lt., Engr., St. Paul, Minn. Brown, O., 2d Lt., A.S. (flying cadet), Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Byers, E. G., Maj., F.A., Booneville, Ind. Clough, H. W., 2d Lt., C.A., Canyonville, Ore. Coates, S. E., Maj., C.A., Chula Vista, Calif. Cooley, A. M., 1st Lt., Inf., Bolivar, Tenn. Corney, R. B., Capt., Med., Little Rock, Ark. Cowan, W. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Columbus, Ohio. Dye, H. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Paulding, Ohio. Edwards, H. H., Capt., J.A.G., Mangum, Okla. Ellerbe, F. M., Capt., C.A., Jonesville, S.C. English, H., 2d Lt., Inf., Trenton, N.J. Grafman, G. E., 1st Lt., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y. Graham, G. W., 1st Lt., Chap., St. Louis, Mo. Graves, A., 1st Lt., Med., Russellville, Ala. Gray, W. J., 2d Lt., Engr., Newton, Texas. Haberer, Bernard V., 1st Lt., Inf., Louisville, Ky. Hark, J. L., 2d Lt., Engr., Charleston, W. Va. Hobart, D. R., Capt., Q.M., Springfield, Mass. Hoyt, H. S., Capt., Des Moines, Ia. Ingram, C. H., Maj., Pittsburgh, Pa. Jacomini, G. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Los Angeles, Calif. Johnson, J. H., Maj., Med., Brookhaven, Miss. Kelley, J. S., 1st Lt., Inf., Beaver City, Neb. Keefer, W. P., 2d Lt., F.A., Greenwood, Miss. Kenoddy, W. McE., 2d Lt., Inf., Pittsburgh, Pa. Koch, G. F., 2d Lt., A.S., Cincinnati, Ohio. Luchi, M. M., Maj., Med., Syracuse, N.Y. Kopetzky, S. J., Col., Med., New York, N.Y. McCann, R. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Claremont, Los Angeles, Calif. McCollough, G. K., Maj., Engr., Humboldt, Ia. McTow, A. R., Capt., Inf., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. McCracken, W. J., 2d Lt., A.S. (flying cadet), Langley Field, Hampton, Va. MacEdward, G. K., 1st Lt., F.A., Detroit, Mich. McMahon, J. P., 2d Lt., Q.M., Austin, Texas. McMullin, J. J., Capt., M.I., New York, N.Y. Mahon, S. C., Capt., F.A., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mann, S. Y., Capt., Inf., Millis, Mass. Mathews, P. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Merillat, L. A., Lt. Col., Vet., Chicago, Ill.

Miller, A. E., 2d Lt., A.S. (flying cadet), Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Murrian, J. H., 1st Lt., Inf., Knoxville, Tenn. Measomme, P. W., Capt., J.A.G., Beatrice, Nebr. Noyes, V. P., 2d Lt., Inf., Baltimore, Md. Oliver, Charles, 1st Lt., Inf., Woodstock, Vt. Parker, J. T., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Montclair, N.J. Pinches, F. W., 1st Lt., M.R., Berlin, Conn. Phillips, J. A., 1st Lt., Vet., Houston, Tex. Pomerene, W. M., Capt., F.A., Coshocton, Ohio. Porter, J. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Portland, Ore. Rau, F. T., 1st Lt., Inf., Milwaukee, Wis. Rawlings, A. J., 2d Lt., F.A., Lawton, Okla. Reinhard, Harold, 1st Lt., Q.M., Hamburg, Pa. Roemer, W., 2d Lt., Inf., Jamaica Plains, Mass. Rubin, Max, 2d Lt., A.S., New York, N.Y. Sessions, A. B., Lt. Col., Inf., Sioux Falls, S.D. Shaw, D. J., 2d Lt., Q.M., Des Moines, Iowa. Short, R. H., 2d Lt., A.S., Brooks Field, Tex. Sloan, E. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Eugene, Ore. Spring, A. C., 1st Lt., Engr., Huntington, W. Va. Steiner, F. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Junction City, Kas. Stephenson, E. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Trenton, N.J. Sutherland, William, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Hartford, Conn. Timmins, W. T., 2d Lt., C.V., Gettysburg, Pa. Walsh, J. M., Maj., Q.M., Memphis, Tenn. Warner, Irving, 1st Lt., C.A., Wilmington, Del. Weber, A. T., Capt., Med., Chicago, Ill.

Accepted Appointment July 14.

Ayer, I., Capt., Med., Bangkok, Siam. Kaprielian, H. K., 1st Lt., Med., Stamford, Conn. Lewis, J. R., Maj., Inf., Walnut Cove, N.C. Quinn, R., Maj., Engr., Honolulu, H.T.

R. O. T. C.

R.O.T.C. CAMP AT CAMP LEWIS.

At the summer training camp for members of senior units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the western and northwestern states of the 9th Corps Area, which officially opened at Camp Lewis, Wash., on June 15, the students displayed unbounded enthusiasm. The officers and non-commissioned officers from the Regular Army on duty at the camp were most carefully selected. Nearly all the officers and non-commissioned officers were veterans of one or more wars and many served overseas in the late war.

The student personnel comprise both basic and advanced course men in the Infantry, Field Artillery and Engineer arms. The institutions in the 9th Corps Area represented were as follows: University of Washington, Washington State College, University of Oregon, University of Oregon Medical College, Oregon Agricultural College, North Pacific Dental College, University of California, University of California Medical College, Leland Stanford University, California Institute of Technology, University of Idaho, University of Montana, Montana State College, University of Utah, Colorado School of Mines, and Colorado Agricultural College. Three institutions in the central states are also represented, viz.: Shattuck School, at Faribault, Minn., by one student; Kemper Military School, at Boonville, Mo., by one student, and Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Ind., by two students.

The R.O.T.C. camp commander was Col. Edward R. Chrisman, U.S.A., retired, P.M.S. & T. at the University of Idaho. Col. George W. Moses, Cav., the new P.M.S. & T. at Oregon Agricultural College, is senior instructor and director of Infantry training. Other field officers on duty are Major LeRoy P. Collins, F.A., director of Field Artillery training; Major Walter F. Winton, F.A., camp inspector; Major Henry Terrell, Jr., Inf., camp executive officer; Major Keith S. Gregory, U.S.A., retired personnel adjutant, and Major Jesse M. Holmes, U.S.A., retired, morale and recreation officer. The latter mentioned was senior instructor of the C.M.T.C. at Camp Lewis last year.

The camp terminated July 26, the day preceding the opening of the C.M.T.C. and O.R.C. camps.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

The 4th and 5th Companies, composed of basic university students, R.O.T.C. students, completed firing on the rifle range at Edgewood, Md., with scores that are considered excellent for beginners. The 4th Company, composed of students from Lehigh University, qualified four expert riflemen, eight sharpshooters and thirty marksmen.

The 5th Company, composed of men from Georgetown, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, University of Maryland, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Porter Military Academy, and St. John's College, qualified ten sharpshooters, and thirty-nine marksmen.

The expert riflemen, who made the four highest scores fired so far by the students on the range qualified as follows: Willis K. Stauffer, Lehigh University, 308; Allison L. Bayles, Lehigh University, 301; Thomas Maxwell, Lehigh University, 299; Ralph H. Walker, Lehigh University, 296.

The three highest scores made by men of the 5th Company as sharpshooters were made as follows: James L. Johnson, Pennsylvania State College, 290; Harry H. Batchelor, Johns Hopkins University, 289; Gilbert H. Schmoll, Lehigh University, 288. The firing was conducted by Capt. J. P. Lyons, director of rifle marksmanship.

Major Gen. C. J. Bailey, commanding the 3d Corps Area, visited the camp July 6, accompanied by Col. Frank S. Coeche, his chief of staff. General Bailey conferred, on behalf of the French government, the Medaille d'Epée upon Capt.

William D. Gill, M.C., in presence of an honor guard consisting of a battalion of students. Captain Gill received the decoration in recognition of his work as one of the medical officers at the American Hospital at Coblenz who took care of French soldiers during simultaneous epidemics of scarlet fever, flu and meningitis in the French garrison at Boppard on the Rhine.

CAMP VAIL SIGNAL CORPS CAMP.

An R.O.T.C. Signal Corps camp was opened at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., on June 23, with 104 students in attendance as follows: Ohio State 46, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 35, Cornell 11, Carnegie Institute of Technology 11, Yale 1.

Lieut. Col. John E. Hemphill is camp commander; Major G. L. Van Deusen, executive; Capt. A. C. Stanford, senior instructor. The details from each unit are divided as equally as possible among the two student companies, which are commanded by Capt. J. A. Code and C. L. Walker.

Upon the demobilization of the R.O.T.C. camp on Aug. 2, a Signal Corps C.M.T.C. will commence. It is expected that approximately 100 candidates will be selected for attendance, although a much larger number of qualified men have applied.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, P.R.

A very successful R.O.T.C. camp was completed at San Juan, P.R., July 15. Camp was held on the historic Fort San Cristobal in San Juan.

The principal officers on duty were the following: Camp commander, Major L. Mercader, Inf. D.O.L.; senior instructor and executive officer, Major L. B. Row, Inf. D.O.L.; adjutant, Capt. E. E. Keatley, 65th Inf.; commander student company, Major E. de Orbeta, retired; supply officer, Capt. D. S. Appleton, 65th Inf.; surgeon, Capt. R. P. Smith, M.C.; chaplain, Mariano Vassallo, 65th Inf.

POMONA COLLEGE WINS SHOOT.

It is officially announced from the headquarters of the 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, under date of July 17, that Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., is the winner of the statue "Doughboy of the West" for the year 1922.

The standing of the institutions in the firing at the R.O.T.C. Infantry camps in this corps area is announced as follows:

Institution.	N.F.P.S.	G.A.	Pct.	
Pomona College	9	350	282.67	80.76
Univ. of Oregon	11	350	278.45	79.56
Univ. of California	24	350	266.97	76.28
Univ. of Washington	7	350	265.28	75.79
State College of Wash.	15	350	260.80	74.51
Univ. of Idaho	33	350	250.80	71.66
Oregon Agric. College	21	350	240.28	68.65

RESERVE OFFICERS TO VISIT TRAINING CAMPS.

National Guard and Reserve officers on duty with the General Staff will visit the training camps this summer. Where possible they will also attend the citizens' training camps and address the students.

The officers who have been assigned to this duty are Col. F. M. Rumbold, Lieut. Col. C. C. Chambers, Lieut. Col. H. C. Dickinson and Lieut. Col. J. W. Page of the National Guard and Reserve, and Lieut. Col. G. G. Reiniger, Major W. S. Greene and Lieut. C. C. Lowe of the Reserve.

Naval Reserve Force

BROADER NAVAL RESERVE POLICY IS NEEDED.

There is a growing sentiment among Regular Navy officers for a broader policy in dealing with the Naval Reserve. This policy calls for a closer relation between the Regular Navy and the Reserve. The Reservists are clamoring for the same recognition that the Regular Army is giving the National Guard and the Organized Reserves.

As a step in this direction, it is urged that Regular Navy officers should be detailed to Naval Reserve units as Regular Army officers are to the National Guard and Organized Reserves. At the same time, it is stated that provisions should be made by which Reserve officers in time of peace should be placed on active duty in the Navy Department. Both classes of officers and both Services, it is insisted, would benefit by such a policy.

The World War demonstrated that it was necessary to expand the Navy, and that Congress will never authorize a Regular personnel of sufficient strength to man the Navy in time of war. What is needed is to organize and maintain a Reserve which will be ready to bring up the Navy to its war time strength. This can be done, it is urged, only by closer relations between the Regular and Reserve personnel. The subject is being discussed in the Navy Department, and it will probably take definite form when legislation for a permanent Naval Reserve policy comes up in Congress. What is being done with the Naval Reserve this summer is far from being satisfactory either to the Regular Navy or the Reservists. What is needed is some definite and progressive policy

under which there will be well thought out plans for the expansion of the Navy in the event of war. Every officer and enlisted man in the Naval Reserve should have his war assignment so that his peace time activities would tend to qualify him for service in the event of war.

NAVAL RESERVE STRENGTH FIXED AT 1,500 OFFICERS AND 5,000 MEN.

The strength of the Naval Reserve was tentatively fixed at 1,500 officers and 5,000 men at a conference between Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and representatives of the Reserve which concluded on July 19. The Naval Reserve were represented by Capt. Edward A. Evers, of Chicago; Capt. James T. Parker, of Boston, and Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Brodhead, of Detroit. Officers from the different bureaus and Capt. Ernest L. Bennett, U.S.N., in charge of the Reserve section of the Navy Department, participated in the conference.

Under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill, \$3,000,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and training of the Naval Reserve. Of this \$200,000 is to be expended for the rent and other expenses of maintaining armories and offices for the Reserves.

The task before the conference was to allocate \$2,800,000, which, under the provisions of the law, is to be expended on the pay of Reserve officers on active duty with the Reserves, the maintenance of ships, the pay of officers and men while attending maneuvers and taking training.

After an extended discussion of all of the expenses connected with the two weeks' training period and other maneuvers of this summer it was decided that there would probably be sufficient funds to place 1,500 officers and 5,000 men upon the retainer pay basis. Under the plans proposed this many officers and men will be transferred from Class 6 to Class 1 on Jan. 1. Plans are being worked out under which the transfer will be made by the Navy Department before that date. In all probability no officer or enlisted man who does not take the training this summer will be eligible for retainer pay.

Naval Militia

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

A radio received July 25 from the U.S. S. Illinois, which is cruising with the New York Naval Militia, stated that due to severe storm it was deemed advisable to detach Eagle boats and send them back to Hampton Roads, Va. Upon receipt of this information Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, commanding the New York Naval Militia, instructed the Eagles to finish their cruise off the Maine coast returning to New York July 20, and the Illinois was instructed to proceed to Bermuda alone.

By this arrangement some 600 of the 700 men on the cruise will reach Bermuda as contemplated. While it was unfortunate that the men on the Eagle boats were not able to go to Bermuda, they have received experience under weather conditions which is far more valuable to them than the pleasure that would have been derived at Bermuda.

Capt. Alfred B. Fry, chief of staff of Commodore R. P. Forshaw, has been ordered to duty by the Secretary of War on matters in connection with the Panama Canal and Honolulu. He left New York on July 18 and will be absent approximately two months.

CROSS IN ARLINGTON TO HONOR U.S. DEAD BURIED OVERSEAS.

Erection in Arlington National Cemetery of a simple but impressive memorial—a large Latin cross of pure white marble—to the American dead who are buried overseas is the plan of the Argonne Unit of the American Women's Legion, which has launched a campaign for \$2,500, the amount necessary to establish the tribute.

The cross will represent the 30,000 or more smaller crosses or markers that head the graves of American soldiers, sailors or marines overseas, and, in the opinion of many who have been consulted on the matter, a more appropriate tribute could not be erected.

It is the aim of the committee to erect the memorial from national contributions, to have it representative of the people, especially of those relatives and friends who have loved ones buried abroad, and therefore the committee will not confine its solicitation to the District. Plans have been completed for bringing this memorial to the attention of other cities.

The cross will stand about fifteen feet in height and will be carved from a solid slab of white marble. It will bear only the following: "In memory of our men in France, 1917-1918."

The committee in charge of the memorial consists of Miss Abbie B. McCammon (chairman), Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Alexander Rodgers and Miss N. R. Macomb. Subscriptions should be sent to Miss Macomb at 1314 N street northwest, or to the "Argonne Unit Memorial," at the National Savings and Trust Co., 15th and New York avenue.

Army Heraldry

By a General Staff Officer

Article VI.

REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA AND TRIMMINGS.

When the recruit joins or the civilian comes in contact with the Army for the first time about the first thing he notes is the different colored hat cords of the several arms of the Service. In the old days of the blue uniform the trouser stripe was even more striking. In the American Army each branch of the Service has its characteristic color and it is an interesting bit of history to discover that after the "Pennsylvania Infantry," which had been renamed the "Regiment of U.S. Infantry" and which composed the entire Infantry of the Army, had been expanded in 1792 into four regiments, named respectively the Infantry of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Sub-legions, each of these sub-legions was given a distinctive color for its facing. The 1st white, the 2d red, the 3d yellow, and the 4th green, and thus at an early day regimental trimmings were a part of our uniforms. Later these disappeared and the colors of the facings of the various arms remained, the red of the Artillery being the oldest and the only one to remain unchanged.

Napoleon, being the author of all the military proverbs as well as the originator of all of the principles of strategy, including those familiar to David and Alexander, to Caesar and Hannibal, is said to have remarked that there were no poor regiments but many poor colonels, which in the modern parlance might be expressed by the formula that in making a varsity crew, a big league baseball team or a fighting regiment the one essential was that intangible but very real thing *esprit de corps*.

Old British Customs.

In the British army every regiment has its peculiarity of uniform or its customs at mess which are a part of its very life. Thus the Royal Rifles, whose old designation was the 60th Foot and whose original name was the King's American Rifles, under which name they took Quebec and Montreal, wear no marks of rank on their mess jackets in order to express the idea that once a day they are all equal. In the Somersets the sergeants wear their sashes from shoulder to hip, as do the officers, which tells the tale that once under Wellington in the Peninsula they lost all of their officers and the regiment finished the battle in command of its sergeants. The Royal Fusiliers have drunk the sovereign's health sitting since William IV so directed, and the Black Watch never drink his health as their loyalty is beyond question.

Under Paragraph 46, Army Regulations 400-40, each regiment may wear, subject to the approval of the Department, distinctive trimming or insignia "as a means of promoting *esprit de corps*." A few guiding rules have been laid down. The device should bear the regimental badge or crest or shield, or it should have some historical significance. Or if a color or trimming is added it should have its origin in some portion of the old uniform of the regiment. Also the device must not displace the collar marks, either the U.S. or the guns or sabers, and it must not be worn as a shoulder sleeve insignia.

Interest in Insignia.

The regiments are taking a great deal of interest in the distinctive additions to the uniform. The 20th Infantry, both officers and men, wear on the upper ends of the shoulder loops on the coat four bronze muskets crossed two and two forming the Roman numeral XX. They also wear this on the front of their campaign hats in the same place in which the Marines wear their globe and anchor. On white the device becomes gold.

The 3d Infantry, which started its long career in 1784 as the "Pennsylvania Infantry," added to its uniform under G.O. Sept. 11, 1792, a cockade and plume of buff and black hair and from this the regimental colors became buff and black and thus the regiment was nick-named the "Buff Sticks."

At a very early date, when in the field, the men in order to display their colors wove a strip of raw hide into the center of the broad black shoulder strap of the old-fashioned knapsack of the period. The regiment has accordingly adopted as its distinctive trimming a black leather strap one-half inch wide with a buff leather strap one-quarter inch wide woven into the middle, a simulation of the old buff and black knapsack strap. This is worn on the left shoulder only of both blouse and overcoat, the outer edge of strap at the sleeve seam, two half sections to the front, three buff sections to the rear.

The 51st Coast Artillery wears a gold and colored enameled shield on the inner end of shoulder loops and on the front of the campaign hat. The shield is the regimental coat-of-arms in miniature—a red shield with yellow diagonal band and on the band a green caterpillar. The red is the Artillery color, the yellow diagonal band is from the coat-of-arms of Lorraine

where the regiment fought, and the heavy howitzers were dragged through the mud over there by caterpillar tractors.

The 6th Field Artillery makes use of its centaur crest and the officers and men of the 10th Cavalry wear as a regimental badge the buffalo, and the horses' brow bands are yellow and black.

The Infantry Column

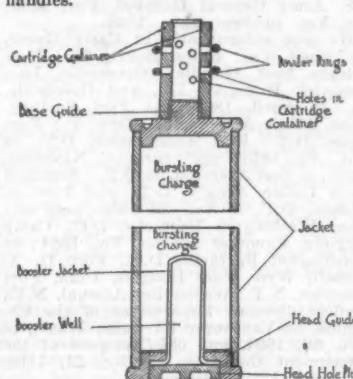
By an Infantry Officer

Article VIII.

THE LIGHT MORTAR.

Although a type of mortar similar to the present light mortar was used by the Russians at the siege of Port Arthur, the Germans are generally conceded to be the inventors of the present type of weapon. Early in 1915 mine throwers much like the American mortar in exterior appearance, but having a rifled barrel, began to appear in the line. They were closely followed by the British type, a smooth bore weapon designed by Stokes, an Englishman. This latter mortar, with slight changes, is the type now used by American Infantry.

The light mortar is a high-angle fire weapon, consisting of three main parts, the barrel, the base plate, and the mount. The barrel is made of drawn steel, is smooth-bored and with a length over all of fifty-one inches. The diameter of the bore is 3.2 inches. The base plate, made of steel, is rectangular in shape and measures twenty by thirteen inches. The mount is made of tubular steel and consists of two legs attached to a center trunnion. The trunnion standard is fitted with the elevating and traversing gear operated by handles.



The mortar fires two types of projectiles, the British, illustrated above, and the French. The range of the former is from 100 to 800 yards and of the latter from 300 to 1,800 yards. Both shells may be loaded with either high explosive or phosphorus.

According to Infantry Drill Regulations the principal characteristics of the light mortar are:

(1) Limiting ranges of 100 and 1,800 yards. Its most effective range is obtained when the piece is fired at an angle of forty-five degrees. The effective range of the mortar indicates its employment in close support of the Infantry. On the defensive in position warfare, its weakness when thus employed lies in the fact that the area in which it is emplaced, will be constantly subjected to a heavy artillery fire. By carefully noting the normal methods of fire employed by the enemy, it will, however, usually be found possible to avoid hostile fire effect, and employ the mortars effectively. They should not, as a rule, be employed close to the front line but should rather be distributed, like machine guns, over the whole battle area within their range, so as to be able to fire to the front and also against as many points as possible in our own positions.

Due to their closer proximity to the Infantry engaged in the same battle sector, the light mortars are often better able to adapt themselves to any momentary changes in the struggle and to take quicker advantage of favorable opportunities than the artillery posted at a great distance to the rear. In position warfare they are indispensable in the preparation and support of our own minor operations and for the repulse of hostile operations.

(2) Considerable radius of action as compared with the one-pounder gun. Due to this quality, it is used in preference to the latter against targets such as concealed machine guns, which can not be definitely located.

(3) Dispersion less than that of the field gun. It can therefore engage targets which are too close to our own lines to be destroyed by the Artillery.

(4) Curved trajectory. It is therefore adapted to fire against targets on reverse slopes or under cover. For this purpose it will often prove more effective than Artillery.

(5) Considerable weight of ammunition. This quality lessens its value in mobile operations and requires that great economy in the expenditure of ammunition be practiced during such operations and that the system of supply be carefully organized.

(6) Great rapidity of fire. This quality renders the light mortar particularly valuable for barrage and annihilating fire

in position warfare where abundant ammunition is available. In mobile operations, the rapidity of fire of the light mortar is to a great extent neutralized by the difficulty of ammunition supply.

(7) Capability of being accurately registered on objectives of harassing fire in position warfare.

A Safe Weapon.

Like practically all other weapons the light mortar is perfectly safe for the gunner when safely handled, but in the hands of an indifferent or lazy gun crew it may become a most dangerous weapon. The following precautions prescribed at the Infantry School should be continually observed:

(a) The bombs must be properly fused.

(b) The hand must be removed quickly from the muzzle of the mortar after the bomb is dropped.

(c) The second bomb must not be put over muzzle until the first one has left the mortar.

(d) The cartridge end of the bomb must be downward when the bomb is inserted in the mortar.

(e) Cartridges and rings must be kept dry.

(f) The barrel should be swabbed out after every five rounds.

(g) Three rings are the maximum which may be used, under any circumstances.

(h) The head and base guides must be cleaned.

(i) The cartridge container must be thoroughly cleaned of all cosmoline, and all holes cleaned."

The Case of a Dud.

In the case of a dud (a bomb properly armed and fired and which does not burst on impact) the following procedure should be followed:

(1) The earth is carefully removed from around the fuse head without moving the bomb. The position of the safety fork must be noted.

(2) If the safety fork is in position, the bomb is unscrewed from the fuse head.

(3) If the safety fork is out, great care must be taken not to cause even a slight jar to the bomb. The fuse head is grasped firmly and the bomb unscrewed from the fuse head by revolving the bomb.

(4) In case it is impossible to remove the dirt from around a doubtful dud without moving it, or if for any reason it is desired to destroy the dud where it is, the dud can be detonated by firing a cake of T.N.T. or a stick of dynamite by the side or on top of it.

GENERAL SUMMERALL ENTERTAINS FOR JAPANESE VICE ADMIRAL

Major Gen. C. P. Summerall gave a luncheon at the Moana Hotel, Honolulu, H.T., on July 12 in honor of Vice Admiral Taniguchi and the officers of the Japanese training squadron.

The band of the 13th Field Artillery furnished music during the luncheon and at its conclusion played the Japanese national anthem and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Those attending the luncheon were: Governor W. R. Farrington, Vice Admiral Taniguchi, Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, Capt. R. Odera, commander of the Iwate; Capt. K. Hara, commander of the Idzumo; Capt. N. Shirashi, commander of the Asama; Lieutenant Hanada, Consul General Yamasaki, Col. William Chamberlain, chief of staff of the Hawaiian Department; Col. I. J. Carr, chief of staff of the Hawaiian Division; Capt. W. R. Sexton, U.S.N.; Raymond C. Brown, Major Meade Wildrick, chief of staff of the Hawaiian Coast Artillery District, and Lieut. George Forster.

Promotions and Retirements

Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Cecil, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service on July 20, 1922, for disability incident to the service, after a long and distinguished record of service. Colonel Cecil during the war with Spain enlisted in Co. H, 4th Tennessee Volunteers, at the age of twenty, and while still a student in college. He went to Cuba with this regiment and upon its return and muster out of the service received a commission in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant on May 1, 1899, and was assigned to the 19th Infantry. He went to the Philippine Islands with this regiment, taking part in the various campaigns on the islands of Luzon, Panay, Cebu and Bohol until the summer of 1902, when he returned with his regiment to the United States.

Colonel Cecil received his "baptism of fire" shortly after arriving in the islands, in the vicinity of San Mateo on the island of Luzon, where General Lawton was killed, later on, in the capture of this town. On this occasion, he was assisting in a reconnaissance of this town, the object being to secure information relative to the strength, position, etc., of the insurgents who held an entrenched position.

During this tour of duty, especially in the early part of the American occupation of the islands, he was required to perform

duty, at times, as Collector of Internal Revenue, captain of the port duty, etc., in addition to his duty in the field.

Colonel Cecil returned to the Philippine Islands with his regiment in the early part of 1905. He served with distinction in the Moro campaigns of 1905 and 1906, being awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at the engagement of Bud-Dajo (sacred mountain), island of Sulu, on March 7, 1906. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was in command of the troops of this desperate engagement, concurred in the recommendation of Colonel Cecil's company commander and other intermediate commanders that the Congressional Medal of Honor be awarded Colonel (then 1st Lieutenant) Cecil.

Following the Moro campaigns Colonel Cecil as a captain of Scouts next took part in the Pulajane campaigns on the island of Samar, where he finally broke down from overwork and was returned to this country. He had a nervous trouble ever since from this breakdown.

Colonel Cecil was promoted in the Regular Army through all the grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, being promoted to the latter grade on July 20, 1920. On April 26, 1906, while first lieutenant of the 19th Infantry, he was selected for detail as captain of the Philippine Scouts. It is understood that this promotion was made following an engagement in which Colonel Cecil took a conspicuous part.

During the World War, while a major in the Regular Army he was selected for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel and colonel in the National Army. Since the World War Colonel Cecil's services have been varied. In the early part of 1919 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Nashville Public Schools of Nashville, Tenn., where he established the R.O.T.C. in that institution. His services were highly satisfactory at that place, he being specially recommended in a report made by the Superintendent of the Nashville Public Schools to the War Department.

During the intensive recruiting campaign of 1920 and part of 1921, following the passage by Congress of the act reorganizing the Army, he was on recruiting duty in Louisiana, Miss., and Virginia, being specially commanded for his services by The Adjutant General's office. He was on duty as senior instructor of the Virginia National Guard during a part of 1921, being relieved from this duty and detailed to take the field officers' course at the Infantry School, at his own request. Colonel Cecil's numerous friends in the Service will regret to learn of his retirement.

Gunnery Sergt. James P. Cahill, U.S.M.C., was retired July 15, 1922, after thirty years' service. In his honor the first battalion of the 7th Marine Regiment, in command of Major E. P. Moses, passed in review at the advance marine base in San Diego, Calif. Sergeant Cahill standing with Col. Giles Bishop, commanding, and Lieut. Col. J. McE. Huey, brigade adjutant. The staff non-commissioned officers presented Sergeant Cahill a fine traveling bag, the presentation speech being made by Colonel Bishop.

After more than thirty years' service, Master Sergt. William T. King, Q.M.C.U.S.A., was retired at Fort Logan, Colo., on July 17, 1922. The post commander, in General Orders, highly complimented and praised Master Sergeant King on his long and faithful service. A review of the entire garrison, which was formed by Major Arthur R. Underwood, 53d Inf., was tendered to Master Sergeant King. The troops were presented by Major Underwood to Lieut. Col. W. S. Mapes, who was in command in the absence of General Poore. Sergeant King first enlisted in Co. G, 21st Infantry, Nov. 10, 1892, was appointed post Q.M. sergeant in 1902, and held seven discharges with character "excellent." He was commissioned a second lieutenant and first lieutenant (temporary) Aug. 15, 1917, and captain (temporary), Q.M. Corps, Dec. 27, 1917.

Warrant Officer James Kelly, U.S.A., who retired July 13, 1922, after more than thirty years' service, served as private and corporal of Troop E, 2d Cavalry, from Dec. 3, 1891, to Dec. 2, 1896. Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and served as private, corporal and sergeant, from Dec. 17, 1896, to Dec. 16, 1901. Returning to the 2d Cavalry, he served as private and corporal from Jan. 23, 1902, to Jan. 22, 1905. Enlisted in the U.S. Signal Corps Feb. 2, 1905, and attained the grade of master signal electrician. Commissioned captain, U.S.R., Sig. Corps, July 17, 1917, and was promoted to the grade of major Nov. 28, 1917, being discharged from his emergency commission Nov. 24, 1920. Re-enlisted as a master sergeant, Signal Corps, Nov. 28, 1920, and was appointed warrant officer Dec. 27, 1920.

Warrant Officer Kelly served in the field against hostile Apache Indians in Arizona from July until November, 1892, and took part in the engagement with Apache Kid's band of renegades in the Chiricahua mountains. He also was a member of the Cavalry detachment on duty with the U.S.-Mexican Boundary Commission in 1893 and 1894. In the Spanish-American War he was a member of the Marine detachment on board the U.S.S. Detroit in Cuban and Porto Rican waters and participated

in the Polajane outbreak of the Philippine Insurrection in 1900.

During the World War he commanded Co. E, 55th Tel. Btln., and afterward commanded that battalion and also the 303d Field Signal Btln. of the 78th Division and the 108th Field Signal Btln. of the 33d Division. He participated in three major operations with the A.E.F.

Obituaries

ARRICK.

Announcement is made of the sudden death on July 13 of Major Clifford Arrick, treasurer and member of the board of governors of the Army and Navy Club of Chicago, Ill. The death occurred at his residence, 21 East Elm street, Chicago. Interment was in Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.

BARNHAM.

Mrs. Josephine Barnham, mother of Mrs. H. A. Meyer, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Meyer, U.S.A., died July 12 in New London, Conn. Interment was in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn.

DEBIRNY.

Funeral services for Capt. Louis V. DeBirny, who died July 18, at the residence, 66 Princess avenue, Atlanta, Ga., were held July 20 at the National Cemetery at Marietta, where burial was made. Captain DeBirny, who was a native of Belgium, had served in the Army for many years. He was sixty-five years old, and is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.

HYDE.

Mr. Clifford Douglas Hyde died at Stamford, Conn., in his forty-second year, on July 11. Mr. Hyde was the brother of Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U.S.A., and the uncle of Lieut. Ralph U. Hyde, U.S.N., and Ensign C. Lemaire Zabriskie, U.S.N.R.F.

INGALLS.

Major Charles H. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, who died at Cambridge, Mass., July 17, was born in Maine Jan. 17, 1855, and entered the Regular Army Feb. 29, 1876, as a second lieutenant, 6th Infantry. He was placed on the retired list Sept. 22, 1896, for disability in the line of duty.

Among other duties Major Ingalls served at Forts Lincoln and Stevenson, Dakota; at cantonment, Badlands, Dakota, and at camp on White River, Colo., to July 15, 1881; at Fort Hall, Idaho, Omaha, Neb., Davids Island, N.Y., and Ogden, Utah, to Aug. 15, 1886. In charge of construction of Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; assistant to chief Q.M., Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; post Q.M. and in charge of construction of new buildings at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Sept. 5, 1894; assistant to chief Q.M., Department of Dakota, at St. Paul, Minn., to Sept. 22, 1896, date of retirement.

LEWERENZ.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Lewerenz, widow of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Lewerenz, U.S.N., died at her home in Long Beach, Calif., July 18, following a brief illness. She had been a resident of Long Beach for more than ten years, and during the World War was prominent as a social worker in Army camps. She is survived by one son, Alfred S. Lewerenz, a member of the staff of the California Bureau of Juvenile Research at Whittier, Calif.

LONGSTREET.

Funeral services for Lieut. Col. James Longstreet, Cav., U.S.A., whose death at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 15, of apoplexy, was noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 22, were held in Washington, D.C., July 20, at the residence of a brother, Major Robert L. Longstreet, 1627 K street. Burial was in Arlington with all the military honors due his rank.

Later details concerning the death of Colonel Longstreet state that he died in the saddle while participating in a review. He was a son of Lieutenant General Longstreet, of the Confederate Army, and is survived by a sister, Mrs. J. E. Whelchel of Washington; his stepmother, Mrs. Helen Dorch Longstreet of Washington and Georgia; two brothers, Major Robert Lee Longstreet of Washington, and Randolph Longstreet of Georgia, and three nephews, Lieut. William Longstreet of the A.E.F.; Lieut. James Longstreet Whelchel, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Lieut. Jasper E. Whelchel, U.S.A.

MAISTRE.

Gen. P. A. M. Maistre of the French army, died at Paris, France, July 25, after an operation for appendicitis. General Maistre distinguished himself during the World War when he commanded the French army which took the last remaining position along the Chemin-des-Dames in 1917. For that exploit, he was promoted to a Grand Officer of the Legion of

Honor. At the commencement of the World War he was chief of staff to General Langlade de Cary, who commanded the 5th French army at the battle at Frontiers, the battle of the Marne and the beginning of the battle of Verdun. General Maistre received the rank of major general just before the battle of the Marne. At the reorganization following the partial defensive in the Chemin-des-Dames regions in 1917 he was made an army commander and forced the Germans to yield formidable positions in the regions of the Aisne between Soissons and Craonne.

MACKALL.

Lieut. Milton B. Mackall, formerly of the U.S. Army during the World War, died at Baltimore, Md., July 25, from the result of a wound received in battle. He was in a bathtub almost continuously for the last four years as a necessary requirement of the treatment for the severe spinal wound which he received. The funeral was held July 26 with military honors. The service was attended by the 4th Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. The body was sent to Port Republic, Calvert county, Md., to the home of an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Bowen, with whom he lived before coming to Baltimore. Burial was in the Christ Church graveyard. Lieutenant Mackall was a son of Richard J. Mackall of Baltimore, and a nephew of John N. Mackall, chairman of the State Roads Committee.

MCCLINTON.

Master Sergt. Willard L. McClinton, U.S.A. (formerly temporary major, Q.M.C., U.S.A.), died at Douglas, Ariz., April 19, from soft cancer of the tongue. Major McClinton was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 26, 1870, and entered the Regular Army as a private, Troop G, 7th U.S. Cav., March 7, 1894. He served in various grades of the Cavalry, Artillery and General Service until he was appointed post Q.M. sergeant, May 7, 1904.

He was commissioned captain, Q.M.R.C., major, Q.M.R.C., Oct. 20, 1918.

He served with the 1st Division in France and participated in the following major operations: The Champagne-Marne offensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel offensive and Meuse-Argonne offensive. After being discharged from his temporary commissioned rank, he re-enlisted in his previous grade Nov. 25, 1919, and was assigned to the quartermaster detachment at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. He was ordered to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment in May, 1921, and from there he was sent to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Major McClinton returned to his home in Douglas in December, 1921. He was a member of the A.F. and A.M., Royal Arch, and Knight Templars, and he was buried April 23, 1922, in Calvary Cemetery, Douglas, with full military and Masonic honors. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna McClinton, who resides at 1012 4th street, Douglas, Ariz.

ROULLOT.

First Lieut. John P. Roullot, Air Ser., U.S.A., was accidentally shot and killed at Mitchel Field, near Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., July 20, by Lieut. Robert Purcell, O.R.C., U.S.A. Investigating boards exonerated Purcell, who at the time of the tragedy was being instructed by Lieutenant Roullot in the use of the automatic pistol.

Major W. R. Weaver, Air Ser., U.S.A., commanding, said the affidavits of twenty-three witnesses, as well as the statement of Lieutenant Purcell clearly established the accidental character of the shooting. Capt. Ira C. Baker and Lieutenant Roullot had marched a group of Reserve officers to the target range to give them instruction in the use of the .45 caliber pistol. No ammunition had been issued, as the drill was to be limited to preliminary instruction in the trigger squeeze and release of slide.

The Reserve officers took their pistols apart and reassembled them, sitting around a long table while Lieutenant Roullot talked to them. Lieutenant Purcell, according to information given out, took his pistol to the range loaded, but had taken the magazine of cartridges out before the drill. He afterward put the magazine back and hung the weapon in his holster. A few minutes later he took the pistol out of the holster and in some way caught the flesh of his index finger in the slide. In his attempt to wrench his hand clear, Lieutenant Purcell swung the muzzle of the pistol in the direction of Roullot, who was sitting on the opposite side of the table, and the weapon was discharged.

The bullet struck Lieutenant Roullot in the abdomen and he fell unconscious. A hurry call was sent for the post hospital ambulance but the aviator died within five minutes. Lieutenant Roullot, who was a contestant in the transcontinental air race and the New York to Alaska and return pathfinding trip, recently arrived at Mitchel Field from France Field, Panama, C.Z. His widow, whom he married a little more than two months ago, remained at Panama, expecting to join him at Mitchel Field later.

He was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 25, 1894, and entered the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps as a private May 25, 1917. He was appointed a first lieutenant, Aviation Section, O.R.C., Jan. 16, 1918, and became a first lieutenant in the Air Service of the Regular Army Sept. 17, 1920.

He was among the best airplane experts in construction and firing in the Army.

Lieutenant Purcell resides in Rochester, N.Y., where he lives with his wife and two children. His age is forty-five, and with other Reserve officers he arrived at Mitchel Field July 17 to take a fortnight course of instruction. During the World War he was stationed at several air fields in Texas.

ROURKE.

Detective Sergeant Thomas Rourke (ex-U.S.A.), San Francisco Police Department, died at San Francisco, Calif., July 19, 1922, and was buried at Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco, July 22, 1922. Sergeant Rourke enlisted in Battery C, 1st U.S. Artillery, then commanded by Capt. Tully McCrea, in 1878, at New London, Conn., and was honorably discharged at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1883, joining the San Francisco Police Department as a patrolman shortly afterwards. He with several other non-commissioned officers who had served in the 1st U.S. Artillery received rapid promotion, and for several years before his death he was in command of the Richmond District Station. He was a native of Connecticut and was well and favorably known in New London and vicinity.

WOLVERTON.

Col. William D. Wolverton, U.S.A., retired, who died at Pittstown, N.J., July 20, 1922, was among the oldest officers in the Army. He was born in New Jersey Dec. 21, 1834, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army Aug. 5, 1861. Among other duties while on the active list he was on duty at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D.C., from Aug. 22, 1861, to April, 1862; post surgeon at Fort Pickens, Fla., April 18, 1862, to Sept. 1, 1863; with medical director, Department of the South at Hilton Head, S.C., to August, 1864; at U.S. Army General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., to September, 1866.

He was subsequently at Camp Grant, Richmond, Va.; Baton Rouge, La.; New Orleans Post Hospital, Greenville, La.; Sedgwick Barracks, La., and Greenville, La., to April, 1869. At Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Abercrombie, Dak. T.; Fort Cross, D.T.; Fort Abercrombie, D.T., to Nov. 24, 1873; post surgeon, Nashville, Tenn., at Fort Abercrombie, D.T., Standing Rock Indian Agency, D.T., and Fort A. Lincoln, D.T., to Aug. 30, 1883; post surgeon, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Camp Virginia, Faquier Springs, Va., 1884; at Washington Barracks, D.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Fort Douglas, Utah, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., medical director, Department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Nov. 30, 1894, and chief surgeon of the department thereafter to Dec. 21, 1898, the date of his retirement.

Service Weddings

BRAMLET—DUBOIS.

The marriage of Miss Marie DuBois to Lieut. Hubert B. Bramlet, C.W. Ser., U.S.A., was held at the home of her mother on June 24 at El Dorado, Ill. Only the relatives and close friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Bramlet are now occupying quarters at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

HAAS—UMBACH.

Mrs. Jane A. Umbach announces the marriage of her daughter, Mabel Livingston Umbach, to Lieut. Andrew Leo Haas, U.S.N., at Sacred Heart Church, Atlanta, Ga., July 18. The bride is a graduate of Notre Dame College, Baltimore, Md., class of 1921, and is a native of Savannah. Lieutenant Haas is a graduate of U.S.N.A., class of 1913. They will be at home at Ponce de Leon Apartments, Atlanta, Ga., after Sept. 1. Lieutenant Haas is at present recruiting officer at Atlanta and acting inspector of recruiting, Southeastern Division.

KELLOGG—TYLER.

Capt. Crawford M. Kellogg, C.W. Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Mildred Blanch Tyler were married at Baltimore, Md., on July 1. The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Lowell Allison Elliott, and the best man was Capt. J. S. Robinson, 3d Field Art. Immediately after the wedding the couple left for a short trip by boat to Virginia. Capt. and Mrs. Kellogg will be for some weeks at Camp Meade, where the captain is stationed in connection with the summer training camps.

KELLY—LANDERS.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Major Edward L. Kelly, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary K. Landers, of Van Bibber, Md., at Baltimore, Md., on July 20.

LIVINGSTON—GARDNER.

Col. Charles E. Livingston, formerly of the U.S. Army, and Mrs. Marie Gardner, daughter of the late Theodore Palmer, were married in London, England, on July 17. Colonel Livingston served with the A.E.

F. as a major of the Motor Transport Corps during the World War. He later went to Serbia with the Near East Relief Commission and was also provost marshal of Paris for the A.E.F. He served with the British forces during the Boer War and later in India with the Imperial Light Horse Regiment. He has also served in the Philippines in the constabulary of the government and in 1921 went to Poland as a colonel in the Polish army at the request of Paderewski. The bride belongs to one of Hackensack, N.J.'s, best known families. She served with the Red Cross during the war.

MAGRUDER—COGAN.

Miss Katherine Loretta Cogan, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. William N. Cogan, Dental Corps, U.S.N., and Ensign Charles G. Magruder, Jr., U.S.N., were married in St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Calif., July 14, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father C. J. Lamb, O.P., of St. Vincent Ferrer's Catholic Church, in Vallejo. The chapel had been turned into a bower of blossoms for the ceremony. Miss Cogan wore a going-away gown of blue with hat to match and carried her mother's prayer book instead of the conventional shower bouquet. She was attended by Miss Katherine O'Hern, daughter of Col. E. P. O'Hern, U.S.A. Ensign Leonard Baron Lyons, Jr., U.S.N., a classmate of the bridegroom was the best man, and the bride was given away by her father. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's father in Bay Terrace. Ensign Magruder and his bride sailed on the Chaumont for the East coast, where Ensign Magruder has been ordered for duty at Hampton Roads.

Engagements

Mrs. A. T. Tully announces the engagement of her daughter, Ollie, to Lieut. George C. Garvin, Inf. (Tanks), U.S.A. Lieutenant Garvin is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. The marriage is to take place on Sept. 26 in Columbus, Ga.

Col. George C. Barnhardt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnhardt announce the engagement of their daughter, Floy, to Mr. Wilson Gordon Saville of Houston, Texas. Mr. Saville is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1920, and is a son of Col. M. E. Saville, U.S.A., and Mrs. Saville.

Births

BARBER.

A daughter, Jane Avery, was born July 6 to Capt. Frank Exley Barber, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Barber.

BRAND.

Capt. Clarence E. Brand, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brand announce the birth of a son, John, at Fort Amador, C.Z.

CONNOR.

Lieut. E. H. Connor, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Connor announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Jean, on July 8, at Fort Benning, Ga.

CREA.

Warrant Officer Joseph Crea, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crea announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Patterson, on July 23, at Walter Reed General Hospital.

CREEL.

Capt. Buckner M. Creel, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Creel announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Cameron Creel, at Hartford, Conn., July 24.

FLETCHER.

Major Allen Fletcher, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Fletcher announce the birth of a son, Allen Dinsmoor, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., July 19.

MILLER.

Chaplain Frank L. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller, Fort Sherman, C.Z., announce the arrival of a son, Frank Lewis, 3d, July 8.

REDINGTON.

Major Lawrence W. Redington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Redington announce the birth of a son at Baltimore, Md., July 14.

RICHARDS.

Lieut. John K. Richards, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richards announce the birth of a son, John Kelvey, 3d, on July 18.

SHAW.

Lieut. John Corwin Shaw, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shaw announce the birth of a son, George Omar, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., on July 17.

TAYLOR.

Major Herbert Leroy Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Mary, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 18.

Wedding

100 Invitations or Announcements
\$3.50 Latest New York Styles sent
free, 100 Calling Cards, 75c Superior
Quality and workmanship. Birth An-
nouncements, 100c per dozen. Als
Monogram Stationery and Christmas Greeting Cards. Men-
tion samples wanted. Copperplate Press, 230 E. 8th St., N.Y.

Personals

Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Carolyn Fiske of Washington, are at Stockbridge, Mass., for the summer.

Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jackson are at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington. They recently returned from Brazil.

Gen. Ferdinand Taufflieb of the French army, who has been making a brief visit in Washington, was the guest of honor at a reception on July 13 given by the board of governors of the Army and Navy Club.

Major H. A. Musham, Inf., U.S.A., has submitted blue prints descriptive of a graphic calculator and a stadia diagram designed by him. These have been referred to the Infantry Board for consideration.

The officers on duty in the Ordnance Department entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, July 13, for Major Gen. C. C. Williams, U.S.A., in honor of his reappointment as Chief of Ordnance.

Dr. M. C. Sosman, recently resigned as captain in the Medical Corps, has accepted the position of Roentgenologist to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, in which city he was last stationed. He and Mrs. Sosman have taken a house in Jamaica Plain.

Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Cav., U.S.A., executive officer of the National Matches which will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, is in Washington this week engaged in preparing the rules and conditions which will govern the participants in the matches.

Major George B. Hunter, U.S.A., formerly attached to the office, Chief of Cavalry, and under orders to attend the School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, is stationed in Washington for the time being, taking the place of the late Major A. D. Newman in the office, Chief of Cavalry.

Mrs. William G. Doane of Fort McPherson, Ga., is guest at the Anniston Inn while Colonel Doane is on duty at Camp McClellan, where he recently organized the O.R.C. camp, and is now commanding officer of the C.M.T.C. After camp closes Colonel Doane is to report at Camp Banning, where he is to take the field officers' course. Mrs. Doane will join him there.

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Gervais W. Trichel, Coast Art., U.S.A., who are now on temporary duty with the Coast Artillery rifle team at Wakefield, Mass., have been ordered to Quantico, Va., where they will participate in the open competition for the selection of members of the International Rifle Team, which will be held at the Marine Corps base, Quantico, from Aug. 9 to 12, 1922.

Comdr. C. C. Gill, U.S.N., author of "What Happened at Jutland," "Naval Power in the War," and other articles on naval and historical subjects, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Naval Institute and editor of the Institute Proceedings. He is academic aid to Rear Admiral Wilson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. He will have as his assistant Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Rockwell, U.S.N., on duty at the Academy in charge of professional notes and Lieut. J. B. Hefferman, U.S.N., attached to the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

All the ex-officers of the old 40th Infantry, U.S.A., who are on R.O.T.C. duty at Camp Knox, Ky., and attached to various organizations in camp, dined at the polo club July 22. Many stories of the good old times were related, including experiences in the strike zone in West Virginia last year, when Major E. W. Savage commanded the regiment and Capt. Vernon C. DeVoe was adjutant. The 10th Infantry band played at dinner. The officers attending the dinner and smoker were Captain Capps, Major Newhouse, Captain Baker, Lieutenants Howard, Manuel, Canary and Brine, Captains Smith and Ellis, Lieutenant Erdman, Captains Perry, Whitner, Campbell, Marsh and Marshall, Major Savage, Captains Payne, DeVoe, Fetterman and Bundy, Lieutenants Smith and Cooley, Captains Kennedy and Bonnett.

Officers of the 8th Infantry, U.S.A., on duty at Coblenz, Germany, held their first entertainment on July 8 at the 8th Infantry Officers' Club on Kaiser Auguste Ring. All the officers and ladies of the regiment attended. The club was formed when the 8th Infantry was concentrated on Stein Strasse. The regiment had been scattered for so long that the club was established to provide a place where the officers of the regiment can "get together" socially. At the entertainment there were bridge, dancing, tea and a buffet supper. Mrs. Cook and Capt. Malcolm V. Fortier won the first prize at bridge. It is intended to have entertainments every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Col. Walter T. Bates is the president of the club, and Major Raymond O. Barton is the vice president. The secretary is Capt. George A. Stockton, and the board of directors consists of Major Gilbert R. Cook, Capt. Francis M. Brennan, Chaplain E. T. McNally, and Lieut. Francis J. Gillespie.

Admiral J. L. Latimer, U.S.N., Judge Advocate of the Navy, is spending the week-end with Mrs. Latimer in Newport.

Capt. Willis McDowell, U.S.N., and Mrs. McDowell are spending two weeks in New York, and are staying at the Vanderbilt.

Major John G. Quekemeyer, U.S.A., former aid to General Pershing, has arrived in Washington, where he is assigned to duty.

Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., of Washington, has gone to New York from where he will sail aboard the Susquehanna for Bremen.

Gen. Charles McCawley, U.S.M.C., has gone to Lenox, Mass., to join Mrs. McCawley, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray.

Col. Gordon N. Kimball, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kimball have closed their house for the summer and have taken an apartment at the Burlington Hotel, Washington.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow entertained at luncheon in Newport on July 16 for their daughter, Miss Natalie Winslow.

Col. Willard H. Newbill, U.S.A., of Washington, who has been in New York for a short stay, sailed for San Francisco on the S.S. Grant July 20, going via the Panama Canal.

Col. John K. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller of Washington, who have been spending some time in New York, sailed on the S.S. Grant for the Panama Canal Zone, July 20.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., who spent the week-end with Mrs. Grayson and their children at Narragansett Pier, where they have a cottage, has returned to Washington.

Capt. John R. Y. Blakely, U.S.N., left Washington July 20 to join his ship, the U.S.S. Arizona, at Seattle, Wash. Captain Blakely has been on duty in Washington for some time.

Mrs. MacArthur, wife of Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, U.S.A., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, in Philadelphia. Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur will leave for Honolulu early in August.

Col. Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., retired, has as his guest at the Rochambeau, Washington, his stepdaughter, Miss Jean Maverick of San Antonio, who will spend part of her school vacation in Washington.

Lieut. R. Ellsworth Webb, U.S.N., and Mrs. Webb have taken an apartment at Somerset House, Washington, for the season. Lieutenant Webb is on duty in the Naval Intelligence Bureau, Navy Department.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., retired, who spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Stokes, Jr., at Newport, has returned to New London and joined her parents.

Comdr. Lee Warren, U.S.N., and Mrs. Warren, who are occupying Highwood, the country estate of Mrs. Henry C. Corbin at Chevy Chase for the summer, have returned to Washington from Narragansett Pier, where they spent a few days.

Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, wife of Lieut. Col. H. A. Meyer, U.S.A., of 2016 Spring street, Little Rock, Ark., has been visiting Mrs. W. G. Heaton, 683 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., wife of Colonel Heaton. Mrs. Meyer is leaving this week for her home in Little Rock.

Gen. George O. Squier, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, will go to Grafton, Vt., Aug. 25, to participate in the Old Home Day celebration and dedication of a bronze memorial tablet in honor of Grafton's contribution of soldiers to the wars of the nation's defense.

Major Henry C. McLean, 8th Inf., U.S.A., who had been relieved of further duty with the A.F. in Germany and granted a three months' leave in Europe, has been ordered to continue duty in Germany and has been appointed American liaison officer with the British forces in Cologne. Major McLean was provost marshal of the American Forces in Germany from the latter part of 1920 until the first of this year.

Among the passengers leaving Honolulu July 20 for San Francisco aboard the Army transport Chateau-Thierry were the following: Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Majors Leonard T. Gerow, Inf., Stephen C. Reynolds, G.S., Alvan G. Gillem, Jr., Inf., T. J. Smith, Ord., and F. H. Petters, M.C.; Capt. H. B. Holmes, Jr., C.A.C., Sevier R. Tupper, Inf., Louis W. Maddox, 26th Inf., Cedric E. Scheerer, C.A.C., John L. Davey, 21st Inf., and Harvey C. Kearney, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Healy, Jr., C.A.C.; Lawrence A. Lawson, A.S., Hammond McD. Monroe, 31st Inf., and Army Field Clerk L. N. Hines.

Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U.S.N., who has been on duty as department education and recreation officer and department morale officer of the Panama Canal Department, for more than two years past, arrived in San Francisco by the transport Somme early in July. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hyde and their three children, and they are spending the summer at 620 Post street, where they have taken an apartment. Colonel Hyde is on leave prior to retirement for physical disability contracted in the line of duty. Col. and Mrs. Hyde will make their future home in Lincoln, Neb., and expect to be in residence there by Sept. 1.

Col. R. R. Wallach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wallach are at the Powhatan, Washington.

Col. John Conklin, U.S.A., last week visited his daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Davidson, at Fort Jay, N.Y.

Comdr. Wilson Brown, U.S.N., and his sister, Mrs. Colin Clark White of Washington, have gone to their home at Seatauket, L.I. Mr. White will join them the early part of August.

Mrs. Walter C. Short and son, Dean, of Washington, D.C., accompanied by the former's mother, Mrs. Walter C. Dean of Oklahoma City, are spending the summer at Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. Harry E. Stengel, Jr., and son, H. E. Stengel, 3d, are guests of Pocono Manor, Pocono, Pa., for the summer. They expect to be joined by Paymaster Stengel for the month of September before reporting for his new duty in Washington.

Col. William B. Graham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graham and daughter, Violet, left Washington July 4 for their new station at Chicago. Mrs. Graham and her daughter will spend the summer in California, joining Colonel Graham in Chicago in October.

Consul George A. Makinson and Mrs. Makinson, who is a daughter of the late Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., sailed recently on the S.S. Santa Luisa for Valparaiso, Chile, after an extended visit to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. P. Smith in Washington, D.C.

Major Walter D. Cline, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cline and Miss Florence Elizabeth Cline of Washington, D.C., who have been at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for several days, left on the steamship Grant for San Francisco and will later go to Tientsin, China, with a stop at Shanghai.

Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing, widow of Major Ewing, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is at Monterey, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Johnson. Later she will go to Kansas City to visit her daughter, Mrs. Myron E. Bagley.

Mr. Raymond H. Reece and Mrs. Cyril Pearson were hostesses at a luncheon bridge party at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., July 7, at Mrs. Reece's quarters. About forty guests were present. Three prizes were awarded—Mrs. Johnston won first prize; Mrs. Knight, second; Mrs. Chamberlain, third.

Capt. George S. Thenault of the French army, who arrived at Washington, D.C., as the new French military attaché, will make an effort to find the American fliers who composed the famous Lafayette Escadrille during the war. "I admired their wonderful courage," he said, "and I should like to meet them again."

Mrs. Ralph Tate was hostess at a luncheon bridge party on July 6 at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. About twenty-five guests were present and five tables of bridge were played. First prize was awarded to Mrs. Wilson, and second prize to Mrs. Reece. Mrs. Tate left for a visit to the home of her parents at Owasso, Mich., July 14.

Colonel Dumont of the French army was entertained at an enjoyable dinner at the Army and Navy Club of America in New York city July 21. Among those present were Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, the Adjutant General of New York; Gen. Nelson Henry, Col. M. C. Buckley, U.S.A., Col. F. O. Brown, Col. E. Ohnsted, Col. G. W. Burleigh, N.Y.N.G., Sir Henry Cunliffe-Owen, British army, and the French Consul General.

Capt. Frank H. Partridge, 31st Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Partridge were hosts at a dinner on June 19, at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, P.I., complimenting Gen. and Mrs. Omar Bundy. Covers were laid for Gen. and Mrs. Bundy, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster, Major and Mrs. Frederick H. Bockoven, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Freehoff, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Sparkman, U.S.N. Miss Frances Sharp, Col. Ralph Van Deman, Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Hand and Lieut. Dale W. Maher.

Capt. William R. Stewart, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stewart were at home at Fort MacArthur, Calif., on July 16 and entertained with a musical in which the performers were all professionals, a number of them from Hollywood. The program included piano, vocal, violin, violoncello and whistling numbers. At seven o'clock the guests were taken up the hill in automobiles and Captain Stewart showed them the big guns at Fort MacArthur. Mrs. Stewart, who before her marriage was Miss Agnes Simpson, music critic and journalist, intends to give the musical afternoons often, and hopes to bring to light much new California talent.

Major Anthony J. Griffin, a member of Congress from New York, wrote an interesting article for the New York World of July 2 on the battle of Gettysburg. The article, which occupied nearly a page of the World, was accompanied by a map of the battle, drawn by Major Griffin. Congressman Griffin, who served in the New York Volunteers during the War with Spain, studied law in the office of the late Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., who was in command of the 3d Corps at Gettysburg. Congressman Griffin is also a civil engineer and has made a particular study of the Gettysburg battlefield and others. His article is a very instructive one and is written in plain style so as to be readily understood by the average reader.

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Capt. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells of Washington have closed their house in Chevy Chase and are at the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge, Mass.

Lieuts. Mikko Leikari and Charles W. Murray, Air Service O.R.C., were injured in an airplane crash at Far Rockaway, N.Y., July 25, when the machine in which they were flying suddenly ducked its nose toward the earth and crashed. Lieutenant Leikari had his skull injured and his left arm broken. Lieutenant Murray suffered a fracture of the arm and lacerations. Both officers were taken for treatment to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was said they would recover.

An enjoyable social event was given for the R.O.T.C. units at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., July 15, when some 300 students with their guests engaged in a boat ride and dance from Baltimore out upon the bay. Chaperons were Mrs. Lillian Depkin of Baltimore, Miss Bertha B. Howell, director of the Girl Scouts, Camp Bradley, and Miss Mary Hutchins, post hostess. Music was furnished by the 52d Coast Artillery band and the supper was served by a Baltimore caterer.

Miss Adelaide Poore, who is spending the summer at Fort Logan, Colo., with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Poore, is at the Fitzsimons Hospital, where she has undergone an operation for appendicitis. She is convalescing and will return to Washington in the fall, as the guest of Major and Mrs. D. A. Robinson. Miss Poore participated in the horse show at Colorado Springs, where she won several ribbons, including the blue and cup for the best lady rider, on Virginia, owned by Major Cullum, of the Remount Service.

By decree of the government of the French republic dated May 27, 1922, Major Joseph T. Clement, U.S.A., retired, was named an "Officier de l'Ordre de l'Étoile Noire." On June 19, 1922, he was awarded the "Cruz Medalla de la Solidaridad" by the republic of Panama for his services to the French republic. Major Clement was retired from active duty early in 1920 on account of wounds received in action. He holds citations for gallantry in action from the commanding general, 4th Division, U.S.A., and the commander-in-chief of the A.E.F. in France, as well as the French "Croix de Guerre."

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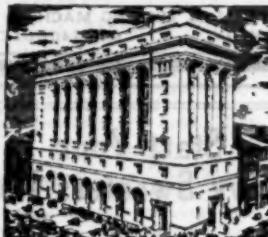
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ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Due to block in promotion, the War Department is not issuing a junior list this week. The Army and Navy Journal repeats the list below, showing the status on June 28.

June 28, 1922.

TOTAL VACANCIES IN EACH GRADE.

Colonels	24	+	0	=	24
Lieutenant colonels	6	24			30
Majors	37	30			67
Captains	86	69			155
First lieutenants	1,235	155			1,390
Second lieutenants	2,694	1,890			4,084

The sixty-seven vacancies in the grade of major will promote sixty-nine captains due to the disqualification of Capt. John S. Jadwin, Cav., and Arthur N. White, Field Art.

LAST OFFICERS ENTITLED TO PROMOTION.

Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448. Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192. Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600. 1st Lt. Arthur J. Russell, Inf., 8145. All 2d Lts. have been promoted.

LAST OFFICERS NOMINATED IN EACH GRADE.

Col.—Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448. Lt. Col.—Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192. Maj.—Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600. Capt.—1st Lt. M. G. Estabrook, Jr., A.S., 8144.

*1st Lt.—George W. Marvin, Inf. *Note.—130 cadets of the Military Academy have been nominated for appointment as second lieutenants and for promotion to first lieutenants.

LAST OFFICERS CONFIRMED IN EACH GRADE.

Col. J. D. Long, Cav., 419. Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1160 (confirmed Feb. 24, 1922). Maj. R. P. Shultz, F.A., 3526. Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876. 1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf. (confirmed Jan. 28, 1922).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED BY THE SENATE JULY 18.

MEMBER OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Col. George M. Hoffman, C.E., for appointment as member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Col. Harry Burgess, C.E., to be relieved.

NOMINATION RECEIVED BY THE SENATE JULY 21.

PROMOTION IN REGULAR ARMY.

Chaplain Robb White, Jr., to be chaplain with rank of captain from July 15, 1922.

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED BY THE SENATE JULY 24.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Air Service—Capt. E. H. De Ford, Inf., rank from July 1, 1920; 1st Lt. W. R. Peck, Inf., July 1, 1920.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE JULY 24.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Col. G. M. Hoffman, U.S.A., to be a member of Mississippi River Commission.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS, ARMY.

Medical Officers' Reserve Corps—G. E. de Schweinitz to brigadier general.

Signal Officers' Reserve Corps—C. G. Edgar to be brigadier general.

Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps—W. B. Parsons to be brigadier general.

Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps—B. H. Sinclair to be brigadier general.

Medical Corps, U.S.A.—T. F. Weldon to be captain.

Air Service—D. B. Howard, Inf., Regular Army, by transfer; J. D. Barrigar, F.A., Regular Army, by transfer.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 125, April 11, 1922, rescinds para.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 42, 144, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189 1/2, 305, 349, 852, 864, 885, 886, 438, 439, 441, 449, 745, 775, 776, 777, 779, 780, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 795, 799, 807, 808, 809, 810, 919, 920, 1388, 1556, 1558, 1567 and 1573, A.R., and changes para. 105, 189, 329, 409, 709, 872 and 1386, A.R.

Changes 125, May 25, 1922, rescinds para. 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 586 1/2, 602, 606, 672, 915, 916, 918, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1085, 1095, 1096, 1101, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1272, 1384 and 1562, A.R., and changes para. 40, 130, 235, 1343, 1344 and 1386, A.R.

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July 29, 1922.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1183

Calif., is assigned to duty at present station. (July 21, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The promotion of 1st Lt. S. W. Reeves, M.C., to the grade of captain, M.C., subject to examination, to date from June 19, 1922, is announced. He will remain at his present station at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (July 17, W.D.)

Capt. P. G. Capps, M.C., to Fort Crook, Nebr., about Sept. 1 for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. C. Blance, M.C. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Capt. R. Ducat, M.C. (July 20, W.D.)

Maj. M. L. Todd, M.C., from further duty with the American Graves Registration Service, Paris, France, about Sept. 1, to return to U.S. and proceed to Washington to Army Medical School for a 4 months' course of instruction, and then join station to which assigned by commanding general 8th Corps Area. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. D. R. Chase, M.C., effective July 26. (July 22, W.D.)

Maj. E. D. Kremers, M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (July 22, W.D.)

Capt. W. D. Gill, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for further treatment. (July 22, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Chaplain J. A. Randolph, effective Aug. 1. (July 22, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. H. Teft, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

Maj. J. L. Siner, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. C. L. Andrews, D.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (July 20, W.D.)

Capt. R. F. Thompson, D.C., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Col. A. Carpenter, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

The following officers of D.C. are assigned to station at Army Dental School, Washington. They will proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Medical Field Service School on Sept. 1, 1922, on temporary duty for a 4 months' course of instruction, and upon completion will proceed to Washington to Walter Reed General Hospital for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Dental School: Capt. L. K. Anderson, A. E. Brown, T. F. Davis, J. B. Harrington, C. W. Johnson, D. S. Lockwood, A. B. McCormick, J. L. Olsen, H. J. Ryan, C. W. Scogin, B. L. Smith, E. F. Sharp, W. C. Webb, Jr., and J. J. Weeks. (July 24, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. C. L. Andrews, D.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (July 20, W.D.)

Capt. R. F. Thompson, D.C., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Col. A. Carpenter, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

The following officers of D.C. are assigned to station at Army Dental School, Washington. They will proceed to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Medical Field Service School on Sept. 1, 1922, on temporary duty for a 4 months' course of instruction, and upon completion will proceed to Washington to Walter Reed General Hospital for pursuing a course of instruction at Army Dental School: Capt. L. K. Anderson, A. E. Brown, T. F. Davis, J. B. Harrington, C. W. Johnson, D. S. Lockwood, A. B. McCormick, J. L. Olsen, H. J. Ryan, C. W. Scogin, B. L. Smith, E. F. Sharp, W. C. Webb, Jr., and J. J. Weeks. (July 24, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

The promotion of 1st Lt. S. R. Ingram, V.C., to grade of captain, V.C., is announced. He will remain at his present station at Camp Travis, Tex. (July 21, W.D.)

Lt. Col. C. Nockolds, V.C., to Washington, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. R. Vans Agnew, V.C., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. W. O. Hughes, V.C., to El Paso, Tex., to William Beaumont General Hospital for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

Maj. H. W. Peter, V.C., to Washington to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (July 24, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lt. A. T. Houck, M.A.C., is extended 1 month. (July 21, W.D.)

The promotion of 1st Lt. W. L. Thompson, M.C., to the grade of captain, M.C., from July 6, 1922, is announced. He will remain at present station at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. E. Weber, M.A.C., to Chicago, Ill., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. F. Thomas, M.A.C., about July 19. (July 18, 2d C.D.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

The leave granted 2d Lt. A. T. Houck, M.A.C., is extended 1 month. (July 21, W.D.)

The promotion of 1st Lt. W. L. Thompson, M.C., to the grade of captain, M.C., from July 6, 1922, is announced. He will remain at present station at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. E. Weber, M.A.C., to Chicago, Ill., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. F. Thomas, M.A.C., about July 19. (July 18, 2d C.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F.

Lt. Col. C. L. Lanham, F.D., to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 5 for Manila for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Maj. H. A. Violand, F.D., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than 30 years' service. (July 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Maj. G. R. Doane, F.D., is extended 1 month. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, about July 1, 1922, to Capt. R. Kennedy, F.D., Fort Brown, Tex. (June 19, 8th C.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Maj. R. A. Wheeler, C.E., to Washington, D.C., and take station not later than Aug. 1. (July 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. G. Lodge, C.E., to Boston, Mass., and take station. (July 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. G. M. Steene, C.E., to Denver, Colo., to Fitzsimons General Hospital for further treatment. (July 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. G. P. Howell, C.E., is extended 1 month. (July 21, W.D.)

Maj. W. D. Styer, C.E., to Washington to Chief of Engineers for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, C.E., effective Aug. 1. (July 22, W.D.)

Maj. P. A. Hodgson, C.E., is assigned to 5th Engrs. and to Fort Bliss, Tex., and join regiment. (July 22, W.D.)

St. Sgt. C. Hagedorn, 13th Engrs., will be placed upon retired list at Camp Humphreys, Va., and to home. (July 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 1, to Capt. E. Vandevanter, C.E. (July 5, 8th C.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Leave 2 months and 20 days, about Sept. 5, to Maj. T. Whelen, O.D., with permission to leave U.S. (July 24, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. L. G. Carson, S.C. (Inf.), having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of the Service, is wholly retired. (July 19, W.D.)

Col. M. C. Buckley, S.C., to Baltimore, Md., for temporary duty. (July 24, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

Lt. Col. I. F. Fravel, A.S., is assigned to duty with Training and War Plans Division. (July 10, A.S.)

Maj. J. E. Fickel, A.S., is appointed Chief of the Supply Division, vice Lt. Col. W. E. Gillmore, A.S., relieved. (July 10, A.S.)

Maj. L. H. Drennan, A.S., is assigned to duty as Chief, Personnel Division. (July 10, A.S.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. M. F. Harmon, Jr. A.S., about Aug. 1. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, with permission to visit U.S. to 1st Lt. J. M. Clark, A.S., to leave P.C. Dept. about July 22. (July 17, P.C.D.)

Leave 1 month, about July 31 to 1st Lt. Bob E. Nowland, A.S., Fort Riley, Kas. (June 27, 7th C.A.)

The following officers of A.S. to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty: Maj. A. H. Hobley, Capt. H. W. Cook, 1st Lt. H. R. Harris, R. S. Worthington, O. Monahan, C. H. Ridenour and R. E. Thompson. (July 20, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. W. A. Gray, A.S., about Aug. 1. (July 20, W.D.)

Mtr. Sgt. J. H. McCabe, A.S., to Kelly Field, Tex., to an organization at that station. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. H. E. Sturken, A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. E. Lazar, A.S., to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Maj. J. D. Lackland, A.S., Sept. 1 to San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot, Tex., take station and assume command of that depot. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. F. D. Shabaker, A.S., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty in connection with summer training camps, and upon completion to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty as medical superintendent at that place. (July 24, W.D.)

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INFANTRY.
MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.
Lt. Col. La V. L. Gregg, Inf., is detailed as
instructor of Inf., Georgia N.G., and to Dublin
for station. (July 17, W.D.)

Col. H. L. Kinnison, Inf., to command of
Discharge and Replacement Depot, Fort Mc-
Dowell, Calif. (July 19, W.D.)

Maj. H. O. Olson, 18th Inf., from assign-
ment to that regiment and is detailed as in-
structor of Inf., Colorado N.G., and to Denver
for station. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 25 days, about July 3,
to Capt. L. P. Stewart, 17th Inf. (June 29,
7th C.A.)

Leave 1 month, Aug. 7, to 1st Lt. C. Backes,
Inf. (D.O.L.) (June 28, 7th C.A.)

Leave 3 months, with permission to visit
U.S., to 1st Lt. L. N. Winters, 14th Inf., to
leave P.C. Dept. about July 22. (July 6,
P.C.D.)

Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., Inf., to Fort
Benning, Ga., not later than Aug. 15 for duty.
(July 19, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Lt. Col. J. H. Page, Jr.,
Inf., about July 21. (July 20, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. S. Cecil, Inf., having been found
incapacitated for active service on account of
disability incident thereto, his retirement is
announced. (July 20, W.D.)

Capt. R. V. Finney, Inf., having been found
incapacitated for active service on account of
disability incident thereto, his retirement is
announced. (July 20, W.D.)

Maj. H. O. Davis, Inf., having been found
incapacitated for active service on account of
disability incident thereto, his retirement is
announced. (July 20, W.D.)

The following officers of 11th Inf. are trans-
ferred to 10th Inf. and to Columbus Barracks,
Ohio, for permanent station and for purpose of
organizing a 3d Battalion of 10th Infantry to
be stationed at that post: 1st Lts. R. F.
Sherry and D. M. N. Roach. (July 20, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are transferred
or assigned as hereinafter indicated and to
Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty: Capt. J. D.
Fetterman and L. W. Eggers, now attached to
10th Inf., are assigned to that regiment, Camp
Knox, Ky.; 1st Lt. R. Mack, Shaw, 11th Inf.,
transferred to 10th Inf., Camp Knox, Ky.
(July 20, W.D.)

The following officers of 10th Inf. to Colum-
bus Barracks, Ohio, for permanent station and
for purpose of organizing a 3d Battalion of
10th Infantry to be stationed at that post:
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Maj. O. H. Clark, Capt.
B. Stafford, 1st Lts. G. A. Summa, E. R.
Cowles, F. E. Tripp and E. J. McAllister.
(July 20, W.D.)

Capt. G. A. Lockhart, Inf., is assigned to
59th Inf., effective Sept. 1, and to 9th Corps
Area for assignment to station in Alaska. (July
20, W.D.)

Capt. J. Hopkins, 12th Inf., to Fort Ben-
ning, Ga., not later than Sept. 16 to Infantry
School for duty as student. (July 20, W.D.)

Col. G. D. Moore, Inf., is detailed in I.G.
Dept., effective Aug. 20, and as an additional
member of General Staff Corps. He will pro-
ceed Aug. 20 to Washington, D.C., for duty
with War Department General Staff. (July
21, W.D.)

The appointment of Col. S. L. Faison, Inf.,
as brigadier general, with rank from June 5,
1922, is announced. Brig. Gen. Faison will
remain on present duty at Hqrs. 2d Corps
Area, Governors Island, N.Y. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 5, to Lt. Col.
G. L. Townsend, Inf. (June 21, 3d C.A.)

Maj. R. A. Hill, 5th Inf., is detailed as
officer in charge of Reserve Officers' Training
Corps affairs, 1st Corps Area, and to Boston
for duty. (July 21, W.D.)

Maj. B. B. McCroskey, Inf., to Walter Reed
General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for
treatment. (July 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 5, to Maj. M.
D. Welty, Inf., D.O.L. (June 27, 3d C.A.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 6, to Maj. A. M.
Patch, Jr., Inf. (June 21, 3d C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 19 days to Maj. G. P.
Baldwin, Inf., about Sept. 1, to terminate at
such time as will enable him to sail for Ha-
waii on Oct. 19, 1922. (July 21, W.D.)

Maj. G. P. Baldwin, Inf., to sail from San
Francisco, Calif., about Oct. 19 for Hawaii.
(July 21, W.D.)

Capt. J. A. Griffin, Inf., will return to his
proper station, Camp Grant, Ill. (July 21,
W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 6, to Maj. J. D.
Patch, Inf. (June 27, 3d C.A.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 10, to Capt. A.
H. Baldwin, Inf. (June 27, 3d C.A.)

Leave 30 days, about Aug. 4, to Capt. W.
E. Bergin, Inf., D.O.L. (June 26, 3d C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days, about Aug. 5,
to Capt. J. P. Lyons, Inf., D.O.L. (June 26,
3d C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 10 days to Capt. H. A.
Bauemester, Inf. (July 21, W.D.)

Capt. F. R. Holmes, Inf., upon expiration of
present leave will proceed to his home and
await retirement. (July 21, W.D.)

Col. C. D. Roberts, 64th Inf., is transferred
to 26th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (July
22, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 13 days to Capt. S.
Fostick, Inf. (July 22, W.D.)

Leave 4 months to Col. F. R. Day, Inf., ef-
fective about Aug. 1. (July 22, W.D.)

Sick leave 2 months to 2d Lt. L. B. Mc-
Entyre, Inf. (July 22, W.D.)

Capt. H. P. Peiton, Inf., is honorably dis-
charged from the Service of the U.S., to take
effect at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio
of San Francisco, Calif., his treatment for
physical reconstruction having reached a point
where he will not be further benefited by re-
tention in a military hospital or in the military
service. (July 22, W.D.)

Lt. Col. T. B. Seicle, Inf., from further
treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital
and to proper station, Camp Dix, N.J. (July
22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Sept. 1, to Capt. C.
D. Carie, 43d Inf., Camp Travis, Tex. (July
11, 8th C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 10 days, about Aug. 1,
to Maj. H. H. Dabney, Inf., D.O.L. (July 10,
8th C.A.)

Leave 2 months, about Aug. 15, to Capt. F.
P. Tuohy, 24th Inf., Camp Furong, Columbus,
N.M. (June 19, 8th C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days, about July 26,
to Capt. A. H. Snowden, 51st Inf., with per-
mission to visit Europe. (July 5, 8th C.A.)

The transfer of Lt. Col. R. H. Whitfield, Inf.,
to the A.G. Dept. on July 11, 1922, with rank
from July 1, 1920, is announced. (July 24,
W.D.)

Leave 3 months, under exceptional circum-
stances, to Capt. M. J. Perret, 34th Inf., about
Aug. 1. (July 20, 2d C.A.)

Leave 1 month, under exceptional circum-
stances, to Capt. P. R. Knight, 22d Inf., about
Aug. 10. (July 17, 2d C.A.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. W. J. Morrissey,
Inf., D.O.L., upon completion of his duties at
the R.O.T.C. Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
(July 17, 2d C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 6 days, about Aug. 8,
to Capt. G. L. Ramsey, 52d Inf. (July 19,
6th C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 10 days, about Aug. 1,
to Maj. H. H. Dabney, Inf., D.O.L. (July 10,
8th C.A.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 27, to Capt. C.
A. Beaucond, 31st Inf., Camp Travis, Tex.
(July 11, 8th C.A.)

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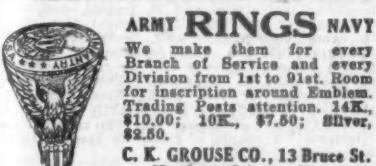
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Honor School—Cecil R. Cossey, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 172, JULY 25, 1922, W.D.

First Lt. R. Mooney, A.S., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Col. H. C. Whitehead, Q.M.C., to Lexington, Ky., and take station as commanding officer remount purchasing and breeding headquarters at that place.

A board to consist of Maj. H. B. Montgomery, M.C., Capt. H. J. Conner, Q.M.C., and 1st Lt. F. J. Jonitz, Q.M.C., to meet at Washington for examining Pvt. M. Aronson for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Maj. X. H. Price, C.E., about July 28, with permission to leave U.S.

Leave one month to Capt. J. H. Bogart, G.S., about Aug. 9.

The transfer of Maj. P. T. Bock, C.E., Brooks Field, Texas, to the Air Service on July 11, 1922, with rank from Nov. 28, 1920, is announced.

Wnt. Off. M. B. Oakham, about Aug. 15, to Norfolk, Va., for duty.

The transfer of Maj. S. G. Talbott, Inf., Coblenz, Germany, to The A.G.D. on June 23, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced.

First Lt. R. J. Horr, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., Sept. 1.

Leave one month and five days to Maj. A. Colburn, Inf., about July 27.

Col. F. S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., is detailed as member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, vice Col. G. Vidmer, Cav., relieved.

Mtr. Sgt. B. Purcell, 13th Engrs., placed upon retired list at Camp Humphreys, Va., and to home.

Capt. P. B. Harm, Q.M.C., report in person to The A.G. of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

Sgt. J. T. Bessig, 3d Cav., is detailed to duty with N.G. of Massachusetts as sergeant-instructor of Cavalry, and to Allston, Mass.

The resignation by 1st Lt. L. G. Daniel, Inf., as an officer of the Army, is accepted.

Staff Sgt. C. Wonn, 1st F.A., is detailed to duty with the N.G. of South Dakota as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery, and to Yankton, S.D.

The following officers of Coast Artillery will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery School, for duty: Maj. C. Thomas-Stahle and A. S. Buyers; Capt. A. F. Englehart.

Maj. C. B. Gatewood, O.D., to Washington for temporary duty, and upon completion to Cleveland, Ohio, and take station as executive assistant to the district chief.

Wnt. Off. L. Davis to Camp Holabird, Md., for taking a course of instruction at the Motor Transport Training School, and upon completion will be reported to the Q.M. General of the Army for assignment.

Lt. Col. R. E. Grinstead, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Leave on account of sickness for two months to Col. T. O. Murphy, I.G.

Maj. L. A. Merrill, Jr., Q.M.C., to station hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for treatment.

Col. J. S. Wilson, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

Maj. S. A. Harris, Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment.

Maj. L. B. Chambers, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to prepare a detailed plan for marking American battle fields in Europe, and to supervise the execution of the plan after its approval by the Secretary of War, vice Col. G. M. Hoffman, C.E., relieved.

Capt. J. G. Drinkwater, C.E., to New York city and take station.

Maj. N. W. Peck, A.S., to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for temporary duty, and upon completion will proceed to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, for duty as chief inspector for the engineering division.

Capt. C. W. Ford, A.S., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty and instruction at the Field Officers' School.

First Lt. F. M. Hopkins, Jr., A.S., to Camp Bragg, N.C., for temporary duty until Sept. 11, 1922, and then to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty and pilot training at the Primary Flying School.

Maj. F. Richardson, now attached to the 28th Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y., is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. B. F. O'Connor, Jr., 50th Inf., Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., now attached to the 26th Inf., is transferred to latter regiment.

Capt. H. H. Lewis, 56th Inf., Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., is transferred to 26th Infantry and is relieved from attachment to 64th Inf.

The following officers of 22d Inf. are transferred to 28th Inf.: 1st Lts. H. B. Ellison, S. R. Webb, F. A. Savage.

The following officers of 64th Inf. are transferred to 26th Inf.: Maj. A. M. Pardoe, J. J. Koch; Capt. K. B. Bush, H. B. Crowell, W. A. Hollver, J. W. Henson; 1st Lts. T. J. Cross, L. R. Wolfe, C. H. Plank, J. E. Brady, Jr., T. H. Young, F. W. Caswell.

The following officers of 22d Inf. are transferred to 16th Inf.: Capt. W. G. White, J. E. Tiedeman; 1st Lts. T. W. Rikeman, J. R. Guiteras, A. S. Rush, W. A. Flanagan, M. B. Bowd, J. E. Raymond, E. C. Applegate, L. Simelson.

Col. M. S. Jarvis, Inf., is assigned to duty as officer in charge of N.G. affairs of the 4th Corps Area, and to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Brig. Gen. R. M. Bitchford, assigned to the command of the 5th Inf. Brigade upon arrival of the headquarters of that brigade at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Brig. Gen. G. B. Duncan is assigned to command of 14th Inf. Brigade and to Fort Omaha, Neb.

S.O. 173, JULY 26, 1922, W.D.

Col. E. Landon, C.A.C., retired from active service on own application.

Capt. H. P. Hanks and 1st Lt. A. R. Taylor, F.A., assigned to 6th F.A., Camp Dix, N.J.

1st Col. A. U. Faulkner, F.A., attached to 6th F.A., Camp Dix, N.J.

Capt. I. A. Crump, C.A.C., Coblenz, Germany, transferred to Ordnance Dept.

Following F.A. officers detailed as members of F.A. Board, Camp Bragg, N.C.: Maj. L. R. Dougherty and H. E. Miner.

Col. H. A. White, J.A., to West Point, N.Y., as professor of law.

Following majors, Corps of Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., as student officers Sept. 1: L. E. Lyon, M. Elliott, W. C. Lemon.

Capt. J. P. Harris, O.D., to Springfield, Mass., for six weeks' temporary duty, and on expiration to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.

First Lt. I. D. Coombs, Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Second Lt. S. T. Vincent, Inf., to Mitchel Field, L.I., N.Y., for Air Service examination.

Maj. A. D. Cummings, Inf., assigned to Discharge and Replacement Dept., Fort McDowell, Calif.

Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C. (Inf.), report to Army Retiring Board, Washington, for examination.

Lt. Col. A. P. S. Hyde, C.A.C., to home, await retirement.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON HQRS. CO.

Washington, D.C., July 6, 1922.

Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, commanding general, District of Washington, and staff were honored guests at a dinner given by the Headquarters Company, District of Washington, in celebration of the Nation's birth and the near completion of the new home for Hqrs. Co. and enlisted men on duty at the City of Washington July 4.

The large dining room and adjoining recreation room were decorated with flags and streamers. Pretty flowers adorned the tables. Miss Naylor, hostess for the District of Washington, supervised the decorations. A twenty-piece orchestra from the School of Music, Army War College, furnished excellent music during the dinner.

Gen. Bandholtz expressed his appreciation of the work accomplished by Headquarters Company personnel, and requested that full cooperation from every man quartered within the building be given to Headquarters Company in order that the present high standards of the organization might be maintained.

Capt. Leo Donovan, commanding Headquarters Company, followed the General's talk with a few remarks on the achievements of the new Headquarters Company organization and what is expected of the organization in the future. Capt. Donovan, who has only been with the organization for a short while, is chiefly responsible for the present high standards of the organization and the very creditable appearance of the new permanent quarters. Assisting Capt. Donovan are the following company officers: Capt. W. P. Waltz, Inf.; Capt. Fred O. Stone, M.C., and Lieut. Earl M. Miner, Inf.

The organization boasts of possessing the two best mess sergeants and cooks in the Army. Without any additional funds or help the excellent dinner as shown in the following menu was prepared and served to the men in the most commendable way: Cream of tomato soup and salitines; cream with mayonnaise dressing; lettuce, radishes, celery; roast chicken and dressing; giblet gravy; creamed whipped potatoes; asparagus tips on toast; pumpkin pie, ice cream, chocolate layer cake; cigars, cigarettes; bread and butter; lemonade; coffee and cream; music.

Members of the staff who accompanied Gen. Bandholtz to the dinner were Col. Arthur Conklin and M. A. Delaney, Lieut. Col. G. B. Smith, Majors W. E. Roberts and A. F. Drake, Lieut. Bennett and A. Thumel, and Capt. J. T. Zellars.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY, U.S.A., CELEBRATES ORGANIZATION DAY.

The 26th Infantry, Col. C. D. Roberts commanding, celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., on July 18. The day was marked by an interesting and varied program, in which the entire regiment participated.

The ceremonies were opened at nine a.m. by a regimental parade, after which the troops assembled for the commemorative exercises.

Capt. R. W. McClure delivered the address of the day, in which he recounted the splendid history of the organization.

The adjutant, Capt. K. B. Bush, then read the citations of which the regiment boasts.

The afternoon was marked by a ball game, in which the 26th lost to Long Point 8-1 and at 8:30 a program of vaudeville and movies was offered.

The 26th was organized at Fort McPherson, Ga., at the Presidio of San Francisco and in the Philippines. It was authorized Feb. 2, 1901.

It served in the Philippines for two years and won an undying claim to fame when it participated in the operation in France as a part of the famous "Fighting 1st Division."

After the armistice, the regiment proceeded to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation and to the 26th Infantry fell the honor of being the first American troops to set foot in Germany.

The regiment returned to the United States, in August, 1919, and after taking part in the review of the 1st Division at Washington, was stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky. In September, 1920, the regiment moved to Camp Dix, N.J., and remained here until June 1, 1922, when the march to Plattsburgh Barracks was begun.

It arrived at Plattsburgh Barracks June 30, 1922, when the 64th Infantry was merged into the 26th on July 1, 1922.

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From the communications that reach the Navy Department, the chain letter fad is extending throughout the Navy. Every day or so a new chain letter turns up in the Navy Department and is promptly deposited in the waste basket. So as not to play any favorites the chain letters bugs also are flooding the Army with their epistles.

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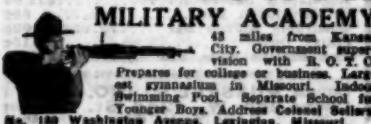
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FLYING SERVICE REGULATIONS.

G.O. 30, July 19, 1922, W.D.
Regulations Governing Flying Service and Definitions of Terms.—The following Executive Order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Order.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Sec. 20 of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1922, relative to increased pay for duty involving flying and allowance for traveling expenses incident thereto, the following regulations, effective July 1, 1922, are hereby promulgated and made applicable to all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of all branches of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard:

1. Definitions.—(a) The term "qualified aircraft pilot," as used in these regulations, shall be construed to include any commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man of any branch of his respective service who has been, or may hereafter be, rated an Airplane Pilot or Airship Pilot by competent authority in the Army, or who has been, or may hereafter be, designated or appointed a Naval Aviator or Naval Aviation Pilot by competent authority in the Navy or Marine Corps, or who has been, or may hereafter be, designated or appointed a Coast Guard Aviator or Coast Guard Aviation Pilot by competent authority in the Coast Guard.

(b) The term "qualified aircraft observer," as used in these regulations, shall be construed to include any commissioned or warrant officer or enlisted man of any branch of his respective service who has been, or may hereafter be, rated an Airplane Observer or Balloon Observer by competent authority in the Army, or who has been, or may hereafter be, appointed a Naval Aviation Observer by competent authority in the Navy or Marine Corps, or who has been, or may hereafter be, appointed a Coast Guard Aviation Observer by competent authority in the Coast Guard.

(c) The term "student aviator," as used in these regulations, shall be construed to include any officer or warrant officer in any branch of his respective service who is appointed a Student Naval Aviator by competent authority in the Navy or Marine Corps, or who is appointed a Student Coast Guard Aviator by competent authority in the Coast Guard, and who is duly assigned to a course of instruction in piloting aircraft.

(d) The term "student aviation pilot," as used in these regulations, shall be construed to include any enlisted man in any branch of his respective service who is appointed a Student Naval Aviation Pilot by competent authority in the Navy or Marine Corps, or who is appointed a Student Coast Guard Aviation Pilot by competent authority in the Coast Guard, and who is duly assigned to a course of instruction in aircraft pilot duties.

(e) The term "student aviation observer," as used in these regulations, shall be construed to include any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, in any branch of his respective service, who is appointed a Student Naval Aviation Observer by competent authority in the Navy or Marine Corps, or who is appointed a Student Coast Guard Aviation Observer by competent authority in the Coast Guard, and who is duly assigned to a course of instruction in aircraft observer duties.

2. Each officer or warrant officer who is a qualified aircraft pilot and who is not unfit for duty as such, and who is commissioned in, or duly assigned or attached to the Air Service of the Army, or who is duly assigned to duty in any part of the aeronautic organization of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, including those assigned to special, administrative, or school duties, shall be detailed to duty involving flying; such detail shall be made by the Chief of Air Service for the Army, the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or by the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard, and such detail shall remain in force for the entire period of such commission, assignment, or attachment, except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10.

3. Each officer or warrant officer who is a qualified aircraft observer, or an aircraft pilot who is unfit for piloting duties but is fit and desired for other flying duty, and who is commissioned in, or duly assigned, or attached to the Air Service of the Army, or who is duly assigned to duty in any part of the aeronautic organization of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, shall be detailed to duty involving flying; such detail shall be made by the Chief of Air Service for the Army, the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or by the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard, and such detail shall remain in force for the entire period of such assignment, except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10.

4. Each officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, or the Navy, who is duly assigned to duty with any aeronautic headquarters or unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or assigned to duty at a station where there is an aeronautic unit, and who has qualified as a flight surgeon, shall be considered as on duty involving flying when detailed to such duty involving flying by the Chief of Air Service for the Army, or by the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or by the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard, and such detail shall remain in force for the entire period of such assignment, except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10.

5. Each officer or warrant officer other than student aviators of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and those specified in Pars. 2, 3 and 4, who is duly assigned to duty that includes flights in aircraft, shall be detailed to duty involving flying; such detail shall be made by the Chief of Air Service for the Air Service of the Army, the Secretary of War for other branches of the Army, the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or by the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard, and such detail shall remain in force for the entire period of such assignment, except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10.

6. Each officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the Army, who is duly assigned to a course of instruction for qualification as aircraft pilot or aircraft observer, and each officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who is duly appointed a student aviator, a student aviation pilot, or a student aviation observer, shall be detailed to duty involving flying; such detail shall be made by the Chief of Air Service for the Army, the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or by the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard, and such detail shall remain in force for the entire period of his course of instruction except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10.

7. Each enlisted man who is serving in the Air Service of the Army, or in any part of the aeronautic organization of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and who is a qualified aircraft pilot, shall be detailed to duty involving flying by his commanding officer; such detail

shall remain in force for the entire period of such service, except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10 or until revoked by his commanding officer; such detail and its revocation shall be reported to the Chief of Air Service for the Army, the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or to the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard.

8. Each enlisted man who is serving in the Air Service of the Army, or in any part of the aeronautic organization of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and who is not a qualified aircraft pilot or observer, but is assigned to duty that includes flights in aircraft, shall be detailed to duty involving flying by his commanding officer; such detail shall remain in force for the entire period of such assignment except as hereinafter provided in Pars. 9 and 10, or until revoked by his commanding officer; such detail and its revocation shall be reported to the Chief of Air Service for the Air Service of the Army, the Secretary of War for other branches of the Army, the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for the Navy, the Major General Commandant for the Marine Corps, or to the Captain Commandant for the Coast Guard.

9. Each officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, who is detailed to duty involving flying, shall be required to make at least ten flights or be in the air a total of four hours during each calendar month; provided that an officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man so detailed, who is unable to meet these requirements during any calendar month for any reason other than sickness or injury, shall be regarded as having met this requirement if he performs a minimum of twenty flights or is in the air a minimum of eight hours prior to the end of the following calendar month; provided further, that an officer, warrant officer or enlisted man so detailed, who is unable to meet this alternative requirement for any reason other than sickness or injury, shall be regarded as having met this requirement if he performs a minimum of thirty flights or is in the air a minimum of twelve hours prior to the end of the calendar month thereto succeeding. Failure to comply with the foregoing requirements shall have the effect of suspending the detail to duty involving flying, but only for the period during which the foregoing requirements as to flights are not complied with; provided that, in the case of any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man, who, by reason of sickness or injury incurred in the line of duty, is unable to comply with the foregoing requirements, his detail to duty involving flying shall be considered as temporarily suspended from the day following that on which the disability occurred; if the flight requirements are subsequently met within the three months' period herein prescribed, the temporary suspension shall be considered nullified, otherwise it shall remain in effect until he resumes flights in conformity with the foregoing requirements. Each officer, warrant officer or enlisted man, who is detailed to duty involving flying, and who is a qualified aircraft pilot, and who is fit for duty as such, shall make the flights herein required as pilot. Each officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man who is detailed to duty involving flying and who is a qualified aircraft pilot, but is not a qualified aircraft pilot, shall make the flights herein required as observer.

10. A commanding officer shall suspend from flying any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man under his command, who, in his opinion, is unfit for flying for any reason other than sickness or injury. Such action shall be reported, with the reasons therefor, to the authority who issued to such officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man his detail to duty involving flying. The confirmation of such action shall have the effect of suspending the detail to duty involving flying of the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned from the date such suspension from flying was made. When any officer, warrant officer or enlisted man, so suspended from flying, becomes, in the opinion of his commanding officer, again fit for flying, the commanding officer shall revoke his suspension from flying and such action shall be reported, with reasons therefor, for confirmation to the authority who confirmed the suspension from flying; the confirmation of such revocation shall have the effect of terminating the suspension of the officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man concerned from his detail to duty involving flying, from the date the suspension from flying was revoked by the commanding officer.

11. When traveling by air on duty without troops, under competent orders, actual and necessary expenses, not to exceed \$5 per day, shall be paid to officers, contract surgeons, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

WARREN G. HARDING.

The White House, July 1, 1922.

2. Pars. 8 to 9, inclusive, Sec. IV, G.O. 49, W.D., 1920 (flying status of officers and enlisted men, Air Service), are rescinded.

CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

Charleston, S.C., July 10, 1922.

Major Harry O. Smith, U.S.M.C., has assumed command of the Marine Barracks of the 6th Naval District. Major Smith has been in attendance of the Field Officers' School at Quantico, Va., and has recently graduated.

The men attached to the Radio Compass Station at Folly Island, S.C., landed about sixty-five pounds of game bass, and a turtle weighing 410 pounds, which contained over 300 eggs. Aside from the sport afforded in this catch, the men were provided with fresh meat during the entire week.

The Fourth of July dinner and dance at the navy yard for the enlisted personnel of the district proved very successful. Dancing began at 8:30 p.m. At ten p.m. there was an intermission and everybody retired to the lawn, where tables had been arranged under the Japanese lanterns and dinner was served. After dinner dancing was resumed.

The U.S.S. Hartford added two more substantial victories to her baseball record during the past week, making a total of twenty-nine games to her credit for the past season.

The radio team of the district has won fifteen games out of twenty played. It has served to bind the men together with a spirit of pride, which has a marked effect in both work and play.

Lieut. W. W. Thompson has been detached from duty as personnel officer of the 6th Naval District and will return to civilian life. Lieut. Thompson has been attached to the 6th Naval District since May 15, 1917. He did recruiting duty at Miami, Fla., and commanded the training camp at that place until September, 1917, when he was called to Charleston and took over the training camp here. He remained in charge of the camp until it was demobilized in 1919, when he came to district headquarters as personnel officer. Lieut. Thompson will return to Miami, Fla., where he will resume his old duties in civilian life, and we wish for him the best things that the Peninsula State can afford.

Diplomatic and Consular Services

Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes.
Under Secretary of State, William Phillips.
Director of the Consular Service, W. J. Carr.
Chief of the Consular Bureau, H. C. Hengster.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

The following changes have been made in the American Consular Service since July 13:

Career Officers.

Hiram A. Boucher, now assigned vice consul at Barcelona, assigned vice consul at Bilbao, temporarily.

J. Lee Murphy, now assigned vice consul at Paris, assigned vice consul at Strasbourg, temporarily.

Edward M. Groth, now assigned vice consul at Rotterdam, assigned vice consul at Belgrade.

Joseph A. Marquis, now assigned vice consul at Antwerp, assigned vice consul at Rotterdam.

Don S. Haven, now assigned vice consul at Belgrade, assigned vice consul at Leipzig.

Jack D. Hickerson, now assigned vice consul at Tampico, assigned vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Guardian Kemper, American consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, and Mrs. Kemper sailed for that post recently on the President Adams.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes entertained at dinner July 20 in honor of the delegates to the Chilean-Peruvian Conference.

The Diplomatic Corps in Washington held a tennis tournament last week, the finals being played on the courts at Mrs. John B. Henderson's estate on Sixteenth street.

Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France, has returned to this country, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmalee Herrick, and the commercial attaché of the embassy, William C. Huntington.

Mr. J. Butler Wright, formerly counsel of the American embassy in London and more recently an attaché of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, has been appointed a member of the Brazilian Exposition Committee, to succeed Frank A. Harrison, resigned.

The American ambassador to Chile, William Miller Collier, and Mrs. Collier have embarked for Santiago after a brief vacation spent in this country.

State Department Gets \$10,000,000.

State Department officials are fairly well satisfied with Congressional appropriations for the fiscal year 1921, probably reasoning that since the Army appropriation was cut far into the quick and Navy funds were reduced to a residue the State Department was lucky not to be hamstrung.

Compared with the appropriations for 1922 there is a decrease of \$6,427,657.98, due principally to certain large items entering into the figures for the ensuing year. For example, there is an item of \$5,000,000 for payment to the government of Colombia arising out of the treaty relations with respect to the Panama Canal; another sum of \$1,000,000 for the International Exposition at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the sum of \$481,000 for the purchase of embassy, legation and consular buildings and grounds appropriated for 1922 which does not reappear for 1923 because of the fact that it is a continuing appropriation and remains available.

Eliminating such items of extraordinary expenditure, the status of appropriations actually shows an increase of \$291,650.37 for 1923 as compared with 1922. But the State Department would not have it understood that at a moment when Governmental expenses are being curtailed in obedience to the program of alleged economy, the Department is running up the cost of its administrative machinery. In this apparent increase there is a sum of \$370,133 due entirely to new items of international exigency, such as the Pan-American Scientific Congress, \$20,000; the Fifth International Conference of American States, \$75,000; revision of the Chinese customs tariff, \$68,750; and the Commission of Inquiry Into Extraterritoriality in China, \$68,750; and \$150,000 for alterations and furnishings of the embassy building at London which was accepted last year as a gift to the Government from J. P. Morgan.

In the Diplomatic Service the following items were cut, as indicated: Charges d'affaires ad interim, \$8,000; interpreters, \$7,750; contingent expenses, \$50,000. In the Consular Service: Consular assistants, \$8,750. In items common to both services: Post allowances, \$50,000, which will no doubt be sensibly felt; transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, \$80,000, another item which will add to the burdens of those officials; salaries, diplomatic and consular officers while receiving instruction and in transit, \$40,000.

Altogether, the State Department feels that it came out pretty well, considering the squeezing that the other departments devoted to the national defense and progress suffered at the hands of Congress. The total sum appropriated for the coming fiscal year for the State Department was slightly in excess of \$10,000,000, or about the sum required to "irrigate" a couple of rivers in favored Congressional districts.

CONGRESS NOTES.

The text of Senate bill 3818, authorizing a decoration for valor, to be designated the Military Star, is as follows: "That there is hereby authorized and provided a decoration for valor, to be known as the Military Star, to consist of a ribbon and bronze star of such appropriate design and inscription as may be selected by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Said decoration may be conferred by the Secretary of War upon any officer or enlisted man of the Army and by the Secretary of the Navy upon any officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States who has heretofore displayed or shall hereafter display marked and distinguished bravery in action, conflict with the enemy in time of war, but under such circumstances as do not entitle him to the Congressional Medal of Honor or to the Distinguished Service Cross."

JUNIOR OFFICERS. NAVY.

July 26, 1922.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line. Medical Corps.
R. Ad. G. W. Williams R. Ad. A. M. D. McCormick
Capt. W. K. Riddle Capt. H. C. Cull
Cdr. B. R. Ware, Jr. Cdr. A. B. Clifford
Lt. Cdr. S. B. Robinson Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin

Dental Corps. Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle Rear Adm. L. Hunt
Capt. T. W. Leutze Cdr. G. R. Crapo
Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

Construction Corps. Civil Engr. Corps.
R. Adm. D. W. Taylor R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. C. M. Simmers Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. H. E. Rossell Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. E. M. Pace Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate July 21.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.
To be lt. cdrs.: Lt. Cdr. M. E. Manly from Dec. 31, 1921.

Lts. to be lt. cdrs.: H. H. Forgas from Jan. 1, 1921; J. K. Ester from Feb. 1, 1922; G. B. Strickland from March 28, 1922; D. C. Godwin from June 3, 1922.

Lts. (j.g.) to be its. from July 1, 1920: J. C. Delpino, E. Sparrow, J. N. Walton.

Ens. to be its. (j.g.): E. Sparrow from March 30, 1920; M. B. Gardner and R. B. Tugge from July 1, 1920; V. F. Rathbun, C. B. McVay, 3d, H. C. Rust, R. H. Cruse and R. F. A. Buchols from June 7, 1922.

P.A. Surg. J. Buckley to be a surg. (lt. edr.) from June 8, 1921.

Asst. dental surgs. to be p.a. dental surgs. (lt. edr.) from July 1, 1920: E. G. Hoyiman, J. A. Kelly.

P.A. paymrs. to be paymrs. (lt. edr.) from Oct. 21, 1921: E. H. Barber, H. G. Bower, find, R. S. Robertson, O. W. Leidel, J. J. Gaffney.

Bltns. to be chf. bltns.: E. W. Hill from Feb. 19, 1918; W. A. James from Jan. 11, 1919; J. A. Pierce, W. R. McFarlane and J. Roberts from Jan. 16, 1920; E. J. Frie from Feb. 6, 1921; J. G. Sanders, C. A. Dannemann and A. N. Anderson from Dec. 16, 1921; T. M. Buck and W. Martin from March 27, 1922.

Gunns. to be chf. gunns.: O. A. Kohl from Dec. 8, 1921; D. McCallum and R. Semple from Dec. 16, 1921; J. J. Alexander from March 7, 1922.

Machs. to be chf. machs.: C. S. Hansel from Jan. 17, 1918; E. J. Leonard from Dec. 28, 1920; A. E. Rau and A. H. Melien from Nov. 30, 1921.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate July 24.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Naval Reserve Force—E. B. Niver and J. J. Brokenshire to be chaplains.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers July 20.

Capt. G. R. Marvell to Commandant 16th Naval District.

Cdrs. W. A. W. Glassford to command U.S.S. Pecos; A. C. Stott to command U.S.S. Rodgers; R. A. Theobald to command U.S.S. Abarenda.

Lt. Cdr. T. N. Alford to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; W. H. Booth to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; G. M. Cook placed on retired list of U.S. Navy, to home and relieved all active duty; R. P. Hinrichs to U.S.S. William B. Preston; O. M. Hustvedt to command U.S.S. Burns; R. P. Meclewska to command U.S.S. Branch; A. H. Miles to command U.S.S. St. J. Van der Veer to command U.S.S. St. J. Williams to U.S.S. Melville.

Lt. L. O. Alford to U.S.S. Prairie; O. D. Butler to U.S.S. Charleston; C. F. Cecil to duty Naval Communications, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; S. Cook to U.S.S. John D. Edwards as executive offr.; W. A. Corley to Dest. Squad. 14 as gunnery offr.; F. R. Frans to continue treatment Naval Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.; W. G. B. Hatch to U.S.S. Beaufort as executive offr. and navigator.

Lts. W. C. Hayes to duty U.S.S. Wood; R. W. Hayler to duty U.S.S. Prairie; G. E. Maynard to duty 3d Naval District; J. L. McCreary to duty U.S.S. Rama; W. McK. Reifel to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; D. De Treville to U.S.S. Argonne as executive offr.; H. E. White to U.S.S. Abarenda as chief engr.

Lts. (j.g.) C. E. Coney to U.S.S. Pruitt; J. M. Johnston to U.S.S. King; A. F. Peterson to U.S.S. Selfridge; W. E. Tarbutton to U.S.S. Thompson.

Ens. S. Acker to observation Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; E. L. Adams to U.S.S. Mullany; J. D. Beard to U.S.S. California; A. E. Becker to U.S.S. Case; J. B. Bliss to U.S.S. Sloat; L. A. Brown to U.S.S. Barry; S. S. Bunting to U.S.S. Rizal.

Ens. J. N. Carter to U.S.S. Stoddert; H. W. Chanler to U.S.S. Converse; A. L. Danis to U.S.S. Coghill; L. E. Ellis to U.S.S. Gilmer; P. M. Fenton to U.S.S. King; W. A. Flan to U.S.S. Humphreys; E. O. Forsyth to U.S.S. Billingsley; I. J. Haley to U.S.S. Fox.

Ens. T. S. Hare to U.S.S. Marcus; P. E. Howell to U.S.S. California; R. H. Hudson to U.S.S. Lamson; F. H. W. Jackson to Destroyer Squadron 15; B. B. Kane resignation accepted July 20, 1922.

Ens. A. Keith to U.S.S. Childs; W. S. Keller to U.S.S. Denver; W. M. Killingsworth to U.S.S. Moody; O. A. Kneeland to U.S.S. Sands; F. Leghorn to U.S.S. Hopkins; H. M. Leighley to U.S.S. Williamson; L. D. Libenow to U.S.S. Reuben James.

Ens. W. L. Maxson to U.S.S. California; J. M. Ross to U.S.S. Preston; R. C. Scherer to U.S.S. Rochester; G. H. Shelden det. Foote, to U.S.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Sheppard to U.S.S. Wright; E. Sherman to U.S.S. Bridgeport; B. J. Skahill to U.S.S. Pillsbury; C. R. Skinner to U.S.S. Brooks; E. A. Solomons to U.S.S. Lamson.

Ens. D. P. Stickley, W. J. Suits and R. D. Sullivan to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Ens. K. A. Thieme and J. R. Wallace to U.S.S. Denebola.

Ens. J. F. Wegforth to U.S.S. Ludlow.

Ens. L. D. Whitgrove and P. Wiedorn to U.S.S. Denebola.

Ens. E. A. Zehner to U.S.S. Nicholas; W. E. Zimmerman to U.S.S. Charles Ausburn.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cdr. G. L. Beeching to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. Cdr. A. E. Lee to U.S.S. Arroostock; Lt. W. M. Anderson to duty Navy Retg. Sta., Portland, Ore.; H. F. A. Baske to U.S.S. Nitro;

NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

J. W. Daugherty to U.S.S. Bushnell; W. P. Dey to U.S.S. Monocacy; C. G. Terrell to Marine Rtg. Sta., New Orleans, La.; Lt. (j.g.) E. B. Erskine to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. J. A. Kelly (D.C.) to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; Lt. J. A. Walsh (D.C.) to duty Marine Expeditionary Force, Haiti.

Supply Corps—Lt. C. H. Breyer to course instruction Supply Corps School of Application, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; Lt. F. P. Delahanty to supply officer U.S.S. Sirius; Lt. (j.g.) M. A. Sprengel to treatment nearest naval hospital.

Lt. H. M. Peterson (Chap. C.) to duty U.S.S. Melville.

Gun. F. B. Finney to U.S.S. Denebola; Chf. Pharm. H. A. Harris to U.S.S. Mercy; Chf. Pharm. R. Martin to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; Chf. Pharm. R. F. S. Puck to U.S.S. Ortolan.

A.P. Clks. I. J. Barlow to St. Thomas, V.I.; G. D. Shirley to Naval Air Sta., Pearl Harbor, H.T.; S. S. Staley to U.S.S. Hancock; J. R. Terry to duty with supply officer U.S.S. Pecos.

Lt. (j.g.) G. R. Fitzgerald (R.F.) to home. No orders published July 19.

Orders to Officers July 21.

Capt. G. W. Williams to Chief of Staff, Cdr. in-Chief At. Flt., reporting prior to Sept. 10.

Cdr. H. P. Glover to duty naval inspector of ordnance in charge Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Lt. Cdr. L. W. Comstock to duty Asiatic Station; S. Picking to duty charge of Aeronomical Test Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Lts. L. N. Linsley to U.S.S. Wright; J. L. McCormack to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; J. L. Woodruff to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ens. C. L. C. Atkinson to U.S.S. Sharkey; C. L. Atkinson, Jr., to U.S.S. Toncay; H. E. Berger to U.S.S. Isherwood; A. C. Bruce to U.S.S. Breck; T. F. Christie to U.S.S. Reid; F. W. Corwin to duty with Navy Little Team, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ens. J. E. Craig to U.S.S. Putnam; T. M. Dell to U.S.S. Paul Jones; S. L. Drum to U.S.S. Preston; J. A. Hollowell to U.S.S. Osborne; F. B. Johnson to U.S.S. McFarland; D. H. Johnston to U.S.S. Overton.

Ens. H. D. McIntosh to U.S.S. Dale; J. G. Mercer to U.S.S. Isherwood; J. A. Mitchell to U.S.S. Flusser; J. E. Murphy to U.S.S. Breck; A. R. Nash to U.S.S. Putnam; J. L. Pratt to U.S.S. Reid.

Ens. W. F. Ramsay to U.S.S. Florida; F. L. Riddle to U.S.S. Osborne; A. L. B. Rosenstein to U.S.S. Billingsley; L. K. Scott to Dest. Sqdn. 15; V. R. Sinc'air to U.S.S. Bruce; G. W. Snyder, 3d, to U.S.S. Cleveland; E. H. Webb to U.S.S. Sharkey; M. S. Q. Weiser to U.S.S. Denebola.

Medical Corps—Lts. E. C. Ebert to R. S. Boston, Mass.; F. P. Gardner to R. Bks., Hampshire Roads, Va.; A. L. Lindall to Naval Sta., Guam; S. Pomeroy to R. S., San Francisco, Calif.; D. C. Reyner to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. C. S. Wolgester, D.C., to duty R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. (j.g.) G. F. Murdoch, Ch.C., to U.S.S. Arroostock.

Ch. Pharm. DeW. C. Allen to duty Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pharm. L. E. Bote to duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

A.P. Clk. R. M. Williams to U.S.S. Cuyama.

Orders to Officers July 22.

Cdr. C. S. Kerrick to U.S.S. New York as exec. off.; H. C. Kuenzi to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Cdr. R. S. Crenshaw to Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; S. O. Greig to U.S.S. Idaho as navigator; H. H. Ritter to 3d Naval Dist.; E. E. Wilson to conn. trials for International Rifle Team, Annapolis, Md.

Lts. E. H. Bryant to U.S.S. R-7; F. C. Denebrik to R. S., San Francisco, Calif.; C. D. Edgar to U.S.S. Nevada; L. M. Benfield to U.S.S. Neva.

Ens. J. E. Cancone continues duty U.S.S. R-24; A. Logan to U.S.S. Patoka; R. C. Rupert resignation accepted; E. P. Sherman to Asiatic Station; J. E. Walrath resignation accepted.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cdr. C. J. Holman to U.S.S. Chewink; W. G. Steadman continues treatment Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Lt. C. D. Allen, Santo Domingo, to duty R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; P. M. Barretto to U.S.S. Chewink; W. H. Burke to Marine Exp. Force, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; A. N. Champion to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; L. L. Davis to Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; B. D. Jolidera to R. S., San Francisco, Calif.; S. R. Mills, Santo Domingo, to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; W. J. Pennell to U.S.S. Chewink; H. E. Prescott, Haiti, to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; W. G. Rowe to Naval Sta., Virgin Islands; J. G. Smith to Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; H. F. Warren to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Dental Corps—Lts. J. E. Morgan to U.S.S. Chewink; C. H. Morris continues duty R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Supply Corps—Cdr. T. DeF. Harris to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. (j.g.) H. L. Beach to U.S.S. Chewink as supply off.; Lt. Cdr. D. B. Wainwright to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as commissary off.; Lt. S. B. Deal, Lt. (j.g.) F. P. Fatten and Ens. C. B. Kitchen to U.S.S. Chewink.

Lt. E. L. Ackiss, Ch.C., and Lt. H. Larner, C.O., to duty U.S.S. Chewink.

Mach. W. F. Morris recognition accepted.

Carp. H. Dillon to continue treatment Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Ch. Pharm. C. P. Hines to Naval Training Sta., San Francisco.

Orders to Officers July 24.

Lt. Cdr. J. Baer to U.S.S. New York as gunnery off.; R. F. Frellsen to U.S.S. Baltimore.

Lts. R. E. Byrd to Bu. Aeronautics, Navy Dept.; C. E. Denny to U.S.S. Pillsbury; F. D. Gibson to U.S.S. Barry; J. G. B. Gromer to Dest. Div. 34 in charge of engineering instruction.

Lts. C. M. Holton to U.S.S. James K. Paulding; F. U. Lake to U.S.S. Wyoming, reporting Aug. 4; R. Martin to U.S.S. Barry; C. H. Randsell to U.S.S. Billingsley; P. W. Rutledge to U.S.S. Baltimore; S. S. Thurston to U.S.S. Woodbury.

Lts. (j.g.) W. H. Meyer to U.S.S. Patoka; Lt. Cdr. J. Baer to U.S.S. Nitro.

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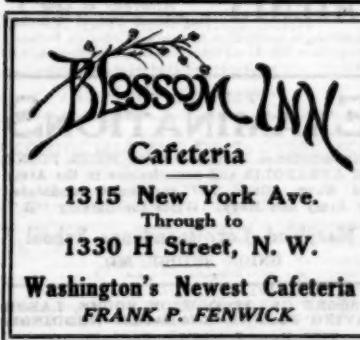
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All concerned are hereby notified that Lieut. S. P. Walker, 7th Cavalry, is not responsible for the actions or financial obligations incurred by his wife, Georgiana Russell Walker.

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Position desired as manager of officers' mess, or similar employment in college or institution. Credentials. Box 55, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Cook, experienced, to accompany troop at camp Aug. 6 to 20. Apply Captain Ackerman, 101st Cavalry Armory, Brooklyn, Monday evening, July 24.

ton, D.C.; N. C. Bates granted 15 days' leave; H. Hardy granted 27 days' leave.

1st Lt. H. F. Swindler resignation accepted; W. C. Hall granted 24 days' leave; T. A. Tighe granted 1 month's leave.

2d Lt. M. L. Lowther upon discharge from Naval Hospital to M.B. navy yard, Boston, Mass.; Q.M. Ck. D. C. Buscall granted 1 month's leave; 2d Lt. (Prov.) C. F. Harper honorably discharged from M.C.R.

COAST GUARD CADETS.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Clifford on July 20 announced that the following men have been appointed cadets in the U.S. Coast Guard, as the result of recent competitive examinations, and ordered to report to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., for instruction:

A. C. Richmond, Cherrydale, Va.
C. W. Lawson, Evanston, Ill.
J. F. Kohler, St. Marys, Ohio.
J. D. Conway, Springfield, Ill.
W. R. Richards, Bremerton, Wash.
H. S. Berding, Binghamton, N.Y.
J. B. Swann, Frankford, Pa.
A. F. Olivet, New York, N.Y.
H. J. Betzmer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank A. Leamy, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. G. Steffen, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. H. Dexter, Chillicothe, Ohio.
E. E. Wood, Charleston, Wash.
G. C. Carlsbad, Chicago, Ill.
B. E. Mooley, Washington, D.C.
H. H. Strow, Lafayette, Ind.
J. A. Hirshfield, San Antonio, Tex.
H. F. Rowland, Zillah, Wash.
O. H. Peterson, Frankfort, Mich.
J. T. Tulsa, Okla.
C. Forsythe, Baltimore, Md.
S. M. Negley, Lawrence, Ind.
J. A. Lord, Bath, Me.
C. W. Thomas, Bellingham, Wash.
F. T. Kenner, Washington, D.C.
W. W. Kenner, Washington, D.C.
Engineer.

J. A. Dondero, Brooklyn, N.Y.
S. A. Olsen, Bremerton, Wash.
C. W. Harwood, Nashua, N.H.

Late Navy Orders

Orders to Officers July 25.

Lt. Ods. R. F. Frelson to R.S., Pearl Harbor, T.H.; I. H. Mayfield to 1st Naval Dist.

Lts. (1g.) C. C. Carmine to Office Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances, Navy Dept.; C. R. Brown to R.S., Boston, Mass.

Cdr. W. P. Gaddis to U.S.S. Somers.

Lt. Cdr. W. D. Chandler to U.S.S. Peary; H. M. Lammers to command U.S.S. Peary; T. H. Winters to command U.S.S. Truxtun.

Lt. C. Ridgely to U.S.S. Bainbridge.

Lts. (1g.) J. J. Fitzgerald to U.S.S. Bainbridge; R. E. Jennings to U.S.S. Paul Jones.

Ens. J. McE. Boit to U.S.S. Charleston; C. E. Coggins to U.S.S. Chase; J. H. Foskett and J. P. McCarthy to U.S.S. Mobile; W. B. Jackson to U.S.S. Pruitt; W. A. P. Martin to Squadron 14; L. R. McDowell to U.S.S. Parrott; J. H. Severson to U.S.S. Peble.

Medical Corps—Lts. F. E. Turner to Sqdn. 14; F. H. Towner to Div. 48; J. R. Whiting to U.S.S. Chewink.

Following officers to home, relieved all active duty: Lts. O. Johnson, J. Shannon and E. E. Arts (S.C.).

Following officers to Hampton Roads, Va.: Ens. J. A. Dillon, J. H. Doyle, R. Keith, E. W. Kiefer, L. Y. Mason, E. E. Pare, G. E. Rosenberry, G. A. Seitz, R. O. Wiestling and J. L. Wyatt.

Following ensigns to Naval Academy for duty with rifle team: C. A. Mission and W. F. Taylor.

Medical Corps—Lts. to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.; W. E. Greenwood and A. E. Johnson.

Lt. O. B. Spalding, M.C., to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION ON PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ENLISTED MEN, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

On July 17 the Comptroller General handed down a decision relative to pay and allowances of enlisted men of the Marine Corps which was requested by the Paymaster of the Corps. The questions asked arose from the saving clause contained in Sec. 16, act of June 10, 1922, which in part reads as follows:

"... nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the total of the pay and allowances which any enlisted man of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard is now receiving during his current enlistment and while he holds his present grade or rating."

The questions were based on whether the total of the pay and allowances now being received by enlisted men under prior laws would be greater than the total of pay and allowances which they would receive under the act of June 10, 1922, and in determining which pay would come under the saving clause.

"(a) Will enlisted men detailed on sea or foreign shore duty be entitled to the 20 per cent. increase provided therefor under the same conditions as now provided by law?"

"(b) If (a) is answered in the affirmative, will such enlisted men who may be detailed to sea or foreign shore service on or after July 1, 1922, be entitled to such increase under the same conditions as now provided by law?"

The Comptroller General answered both questions in the affirmative, as he held that "the right of an enlisted man to receive pay under prior law, as required by Sec. 16, *supra*, continues during his current enlistment or extended enlistment in which he was serving on June 30, 1922, if he continues in the same grade or rating, and such right is not necessarily limited by the actual pay he was receiving on June 30, under the conditions of service on that day."

"(c) Will an enlisted man now on detached duty and receiving a subsistence allowance of \$2.50 per day continue to draw this rate, or will he drop to the rate to be established for all services under regulations issued by the President?"

"(d) If (c) is answered in the affirmative, will a man detailed to such duty on or after July 1, 1922, be entitled to the rate now in force, \$2.50 per day, or not?"

"(e) Will enlisted men on recruiting duty receive the allowance now provided by law and regulations amounting to about \$2.50 per day, or will they be entitled only to the rate prescribed by the President?"

The Comptroller General held that subsistence allowance in lieu of quarters and rations in effect on June 30, 1922, was based on certain provisions which were included in annual appropriation acts "and to have terminated with the annual appropriation act for 1922, no

specific appropriation therefor having been made thereafter." He held that such allowances which were provided by prior legislation are terminated, "and the provision in Sec. 11 of the act of June 10, 1922, and the regulations to be prescribed thereunder by the President, are substituted therefor."

"(f) Will enlisted men of the fourth and fifth grades, sergeants and corporals, be entitled to the 20 per cent. increase provided by the act of May 18, 1920?"

Sec. 4 of the act of May 18, 1920, 41 Stat.

602, authorized this increase, and was made effective, as provided in Sec. 13 thereof, as follows:

"That the rates of pay prescribed in Secs. 4 and 6 hereof shall be the rates of pay during the current enlistment of all men in active service on the date of the approval of this act, and for those who enlist, re-enlist, or extend their enlistments prior to July 1, 1922, for the term of such enlistment, re-enlistment, or extended enlistment."

Relative to this feature, the act of June 4, 1920, 41 Stat., 761, provided further that

"... the temporary increase of pay for enlisted men of the Army authorized by Sec. 4 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1920, shall be computed upon the base pay provided for in this section, and shall apply only to enlisted men of the first five grades."

Therefore, the Comptroller answered this question in the affirmative.

"(g) Will enlisted men be entitled to the increased pay for good conduct medals awarded on or before June 30, 1922?"

Prior to June 10, 1922, additional pay for

good conduct medals for enlisted men of the Marine Corps was dependent on provisions in annual appropriation acts, and continues to be so dependent during current enlistment without change of grade.

"(h) Will enlisted men be entitled to the increased pay for good conduct medals awarded on or before June 30, 1922?"

Prior to June 10, 1922, additional pay for

good conduct medals for enlisted men of the Marine Corps was dependent on provisions in annual appropriation acts, and continues to be so dependent during current enlistment without change of grade.

"(i) Will enlisted men who have qualified as marksmen, sharpshooters, or expert riflemen be entitled to the rates now provided by law and regulations, or only to such rates as may be established by the President?"

This is answered in the affirmative. In regard thereto, the Comptroller General held that "this additional pay is based upon the provisions in the Army appropriation act of May 11, 1908, 35 Stat. 110, as amended by the act of May 12, 1917, 40 Stat. 45, as follows:

"That hereafter enlisted men now qualified or hereafter qualifying as marksmen shall receive \$2 per month; as sharpshooters, \$3 per month; as expert riflemen, \$5 per month; all in addition to their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no enlisted man detailed as a specialist while they draw pay under the old law."

The decision goes on and says that some of

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Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Cdr.-in-Chf.

Vice Adm. John D. McDonald, Battleship Force.

Rear Adm. A. H. Steele, commandant of Division Four.

Abel P. Upshur, Philadelphia.

Antarct, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arkansas, Hampton Roads, Va.

Baltimore, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Burns, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

California, Bremerton, Wash.

Commodore, San Pedro, Calif.

Charleston, San Diego, Calif.

Chase, Bellingham, Wash.

Chautauqua, San Diego, Calif.

Chesapeake, San Diego, Calif.

FORT MISSOULA NOTES.

Fort Missoula, Mont., July 22, 1922.

The Montana National Guard, under Lieut. Col. Sheridan, their A.G., and Major Keene, U.S.A., are encamped in the post for two weeks' training.

At the Fourth of July celebration at Polson, Mont., Company A of the 1st Battalion, 4th Inf., under command of Capt. A. A. Fall, took a prominent part.

The officers and ladies of the post entertained July 18 with a reception and dance in honor of the officers of the Montana National Guard, many guests from Missoula attending. The 4th Infantry band furnished the music. Col. and Mrs. Mullay, Lieut. Col. Sheridan and Capt. and Mrs. Hull received. A reproduction of the battle of Chateau-Thierry was put on by the Regular troops, assisted by the Montana National Guard, for the pleasure of the National Editors' Association, which convened in Missoula. Major F. B. Kobes had charge of the successful production.

Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander, here to attend the Editors' Association and the military spectacle, is house guest of Col. and Mrs. Mullay.

Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hull entertained at dinner at the Missoula Country Club Lieut. and Mrs. Hinton, Lieut. and Mrs. Bonwell, Lieut. Niles, Lieut. Howatt, and Miss Donlan.

Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Spicer have as their guests the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kobel of Des Moines, Ia.

The Indians of the Flathead Reservation, thirty miles from the post, held their annual encampment this month, and most of the officers of the post motored up to see the events. Col. Mullay, as "big chief" of the Missoula soldiers, was honor guest in the Seelish gift dance and was called on for a speech by Chief Konka.

Col. and Mrs. F. H. Mullay entertained July 19 with a reception and tea, honoring Gov. Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, who was informally presented to the officers and ladies of the post and to the officers of the Montana National Guard. Other guests of note were Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander and former Senator Ryburg.

Mrs. E. Berg and Mrs. J. E. Hull assisted in the dining room. Lieut. Col. Hanford McNider, national commander of the American Legion, on Thursday was the guest of the Montana National Guard, which he reviewed with Lieut. Col. Sheridan. The twenty-five Indian members of the outfit, including a Sioux chief, gave a native war dance in the commander's honor.

Gen. McAlexander was a luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. P. B. Matlock on Thursday. Major and Mrs. F. B. Kobes had as dinner guests Wednesday the latter's mother, Mrs. McCormick, Congressman W. J. McCormick, Mr. Higgins and Lieut. and Mrs. Bonwell.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 27, 1922.

A reception and dance for Gen. and Mrs. Sladen was given at Cullum Hall by the officers and ladies of the post July 26. The receiving line was composed of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, who made the presentations to Gen. and Mrs. Sladen; Major and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Sladen and Lieut. Sherman. Cullum Hall had been prettily decorated for the occasion with palms and flags, and a row of red, white and blue electric lights around the balcony. A searchlight on the chapel hill cast a broad, white beam on Cullum Hall and vicinity. Supper was served at small tables on the balcony, and the whole party was most successful.

A number of dinners were given before the reception. Major and Mrs. Surles entertained for their house guests, Major and Mrs. Frank Phipps, and for Major and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Conger Pratt, Major and Mrs. Crittenden and Major Bowley. Major and Mrs. Makel gave a supper party for Major and Mrs. La Roche, Capt. Hudnall and Mr. Schuy. Major and Mrs. Bonesteel's guests at dinner before the reception were Major and Mrs. Kalliope, Major and Mrs. Kurtis, wife of Capt. Thomas R. Kurtis, commander of midshipmen, has returned to Annapolis after a visit to Roxbury, Conn.

Comdr. and Mrs. Douglass L. Howard have returned from a motor trip to Philadelphia.

Prof. Solalinde of Columbia University were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asensio on Sunday.

Major Keyes' sister, Mrs. Fiske, and daughter, Miss Fiske, are visiting here. Mrs. Rice gave a pretty bridge party of four tables on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Lewis Brown entertained on Wednesday with a luncheon. Her guests were Mmes. Sladen, Carpenter, Timberlake, Blease, Reynolds, Lewis, and her mother, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee.

Miss Susan Church, daughter of Col. Church of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Reynolds.

Major and Mrs. Chapin were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gauthier at luncheon on Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Mettler had a number of friends in for tea on Tuesday afternoon to meet their guests, Mr. Frank Worthington, who was postal censor of Great Britain, 1914-19, and Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. G. E. Taylor of London, and Mr. Patch of Pittsburgh. Among those there were Gen. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Cols. Danford and Kochier, Miss Herman, Majors Stanton and Ford, Mmes. Spencer, Newcomer, Reeder, Williford and Spencer, sr. Tea was poured by Mrs. Newcomer.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George A. Lynch of Washington, D.C., were visitors at the post on Tuesday.

Mr. Leo Stock and son, Leo Stock, jr., of Washington, are the guests of their cousins, Major and Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Logan gave a tea on Saturday afternoon for her niece, Miss Crane, and a number of girls and cadets.

Majors and Mmes. Bonesteel, Rice and Devers gave a picnic motoring party on Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. McGuire gave a picnic party on Monday evening for her sister, Miss Sally Sharon, and for Misses Anne Wilson, Betty Goodloe, Eugenie Lourau, and a number of cadets.

Frances Devers celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on Thursday with a party for little friends. George Griswold was ten years old on Saturday and gave a party to celebrate the occasion.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 26, 1922.

Comdr. John Downes, head of the department of seamanship, and Mrs. Downes are visiting Mrs. Downes' brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick, at Rosemont, Va.

Henry M. Robert, jr., assistant professor in the department of mathematics, is visiting at Oswego, N.Y.

Capt. S. B. Valette McNair, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNair, who with their daughter have been living in Panama, are now occupying their home on Prince George St., this city.

Comdr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Wilson gave a lawn party on Friday in honor of their daughter Louise, who has reached her twelfth birthday anniversary. Eighteen small guests were present. In honor of the ninth birthday anniversary of her daughter Clary, Mrs. King, wife of Capt. Ernest J. King, entertained a number of small guests Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Low, widow of Major W. M. Low, U.S. M.C., is visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry H. Lane.

Prof. and Mrs. Carroll S. Alden have gone to Hopkinton, N.H., to remain until Sept. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redmond are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Crutcher, wife of Lieut. C. R. Crutcher, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, Va. Mrs. Kurtis, wife of Capt. Thomas R. Kurtis, commander of midshipmen, has returned to Annapolis after a visit to Roxbury, Conn.

Comdr. and Mrs. Douglass L. Howard have returned from a motor trip to Philadelphia.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., July 19, 1922.

Mrs. Julius C. Townsend and Mrs. Richard Norris, guests of Comdr. and Mrs. C. S. Kerrick, last Saturday were complimented at a dinner given at Suisun by Lieut. William K. Martin, others present being Capt. and Mrs. T. J. See, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kerrick and Capt. Thomas Berryhill. Capt. and Mrs. Reed also entertained in their honor, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Amos Bronson, Comdr. and Mrs. Donald B. Beary, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. G. Coman, Comdr. John Manchester, Comdr. and Mrs. Kerrick and Lieut. Martin.

Miss Nell Hotchkiss of El Paso is the guest of Major and Mrs. A. E. Randall, who entertained at a dinner last week for her and Misses Catherine Calhoun and Bettie Davis, Major and Mrs. R. F. Davis, Ens. Robert E. Jasperson, Robert Bachelor and George D. Lyons. All attended the farewell dance given by the officers of the Chaumont.

Mrs. Charles Davis, mother of Major Russell H. Davis, was a complimented guest at a bridge tea given by Mmes. Nelson F. Vulte and Cecil S. Baker last week for about twenty-four guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Duane have returned from a short visit with friends in Belvedere. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Tobey were hosts on Tuesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Hicks, Mrs. Ruth Tobey, Miss Katherine Calhoun, Ens. S. J. Michael and Robert Jasperson.

Mrs. Ernest K. Eberle, wife of Major Eberle, was hostess at a bridge luncheon in San Francisco on Wednesday for Mmes. Truby, Banister, Chunn, Beach, Woodson, We'sh, Stockton, Bull, Weaver, Stanley and Miss Louise Goddard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bert Peoples, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Walker of Vallejo, have left for a week's motor trip to Yosemite Valley and Lake Tahoe. Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Stoenestadt gave a dinner last Friday for Mrs. A. A. Cederwall, mother of the latter, who is here for the summer; Lts. and Mmes. J. M. Steele and H. B. Broadfoot and Comdr. E. L. Vanderkloot.

Friday dinner parties included one given by Capt. and Mrs. Charles Conard for Capt. and Mrs. Bronson, Comdr. and Mrs. Kerrick, Mrs. Richard Norris, Mrs. William Conard, Major and Mrs. A. E. Randall, Comdr. John Manchester and Capt. Harvey Tomb.

Major and Mrs. T. N. Alvord were among those sailing on the Chaumont. Mrs. A. E. Randall entertained at a bridge tea for Mrs. Alvord on Wednesday.

Comdr. and Mrs. P. G. Lauman were hosts at a dinner party given before the dance at the Country Club Friday.

Mrs. Robert G. Tobin was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Broadfoot. Lieut. Tobin left last week for Puget Sound.

Mrs. S. F. Heim is making her home at

Major and Mrs. Surles and Major and Mrs. Crittenden have returned from New Canaan, Conn., where they spent the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lapham. Major and Mrs. Crittenden officiated as judges in the horse show of the Oxridge Hunt Club.

Major and Mrs. Waits returned on July 18 from a two weeks' motor trip through Pennsylvania and southern New York. Major Waits' mother, Mrs. Josephine Waits of Williamsport, Pa., accompanied the family to West Point, where she expects to visit for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose Zubala of New York and

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The War Department's Selling Program for August

Good wine needs no bush. Neither is it necessary to advertise the real worth in War Department surplus to men who have tested Army quality—and found it not wanting. Every sale listed below is packed full of profit opportunities for someone. Business men who wore the khaki owe it to themselves to make those profits theirs. Men still with the colors owe it to their business friends to point out the value in these War Department offerings:

Aug. 1—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Schenectady, N.Y. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Aug. 2—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Seattle, Wash. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., Ft. Mason, San Francisco, Calif.

Aug. 3—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Camp Grant, Ill. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1819 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 8—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Camp Dix, N.J. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Aug. 9—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Brooklyn, N.Y. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Aug. 11—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Camp Meade, Md. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Aug. 15—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Norfolk, Va. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Aug. 18—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Charleston, S.C. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., Candler Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.

Aug. 22—Q.M. SUPPLIES—New Orleans, La. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., Candler Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.

Aug. 24—AIR SERVICE SUPPLIES—Park Field, Tenn. Auction. For catalog write Commanding Officer, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.

Aug. 29—AIR SERVICE SUPPLIES—Americus, Ga. Auction. For catalog write C.O., Air Intermediate Depot, Americus, Ga.

Aug. 31—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Camp Funston, Kas. Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1819 W. Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further information write

CHIEF, SALES PROMOTION SECTION
Room 2515 Munitions Bldg., Washington, D.C.

WAR DEPARTMENT

officers. The Army War College will begin its new session 1922-1923 early in September. Col. George S. Simonds has taken over the duties of executive officer of the college, under Major Gen. E. F. McLaughlin, jr., head of the college. Miss Norwell Yates, daughter of Chaplain J. E. Yates and Mrs. Yates, was visiting with her cousin, Miss Gwendolen Scarritt, at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Walter Krueger on the post during the past week.

Washington Barracks, D.C., July 23, 1922. Col. S. C. Vestal is entertaining Mrs. A. B. Drum, widow of Col. Drum, U.S.M.C., and mother of Capt. Drum, U.S.M.C. Col. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton and their daughter, Alston Hamilton, left on Monday for Col. Hamilton's new station at San Francisco.

Miss Phoebe Weeks, second daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks, is spending her summer vacation with her aunt, Mrs. L. P. Hazelwood, at Watertown, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. George R. Simonds left yesterday by automobile for Williamstown, Mass. Accompanying them was Mrs. Simonds' brother, Col. J. H. Page, who is taking his vacation with his family. Mrs. Page and Misses Frances and Marjory Simonds, who were in the party, will spend the rest of the summer at Ossining, N.Y.

Col. Walter Krueger arrived yesterday from Europe and was met at New York by Mrs. Krueger.

Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen have been entertaining their brother-in-law, Col. William D. Chitty. Later Mrs. Chitty and their three daughters, Misses Mary, Lorna and Valerie Chitty, will join Col. Chitty here from their recent home at Fort Sheridan.

Mr. William Vestal is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Seeds, at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Simonds entertained at a supper for Capt. and Mrs. H. Angus, Dr. and Mrs. O. W. Boss, Capt. and Mrs. Swindler and Col. J. H. Page.

Miss Gwendolen Scarritt, house guest of Mrs. J. W. Norvell, has returned to her Boston home.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Dyer, with their young daughter Barbara, are at home at their new quarters, Cottage 28-C.

The Army War College sessions of 1922-1923 will begin Aug. 15. As the student officers will have to secure quarters "uptown," in Washington, many are coming in as early as possible, so as to get an abiding place.

COCO SOLO NOTES.

U.S. Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C.Z., July 12, 1922.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Wood gave a supper-bridge of six tables June 19 at their quarters at the Naval Air Station. Mrs. J. B. Daniels entertained the Tuesday bridge club on June 20. Lieut. and Mrs. George Reilly entertained with a bridge party of four tables June 27, their guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Wood and Bolivar V. Meade, Lieuts. and Misses Murphy, Snyder, Daniels and Andrews, Comdr. D. A. Weaver and Mrs. France, sr.

Mrs. James E. Hunt, of the Naval Air Station, entertained the Tuesday bridge club on June 27. They gave a supper-bridge of six tables June 12. Lieut. and Mrs. Bagby had

as dinner guests on July 5 Lieut. Comdr. and Misses Wood and Meade.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. N. Bagby entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Bowe and Lieut. and Mrs. Sykes at dinner on July 11. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bolivar V. Meade gave a dinner July 11 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph F. Wood, Lieuts. and Misses Mather, Andrews, Snyder and Daniels. Bridge followed.

CAMP EUSTIS.

Camp Eustis, Va., July 13, 1922.

The Officers' Bridge Club met on Wednesday evening, July 5, with Mrs. McCormick as hostess. Highest scores were made by Mrs. Waters and Capt. Harshman.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Andrew Suliven entertained at bridge.

The officers of the 1922 Artillery, Connecticut N.G., were the honor guests at a delightful dance at the Officers' Club on Friday evening, with the post officers as hosts. Music was furnished by the camp orchestra and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Mrs. Harrison was hostess at the meeting of the Officers' Bridge Club on Monday afternoon. Highest score was made by Mrs. Young.

On Wednesday evening the officers of the 1922 Artillery, Connecticut N.G., gave a reception and dance at the Officers' Club, honoring Adj. Gen. George Cole, of Connecticut. The guests included the officers and ladies of the post and a number of others. Music was furnished by the regimental orchestra and several vaudeville sketches were rendered by members of the band. A very delightful evening was spent in dancing.

Mrs. W. V. Renner has returned to Camp Eustis after a visit of two weeks in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. H. J. Gaffney is visiting relatives in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Edgecomb are enjoying a motor trip to New England.

LANGLEY FIELD NOTES.

Langley Field, Va., July 6, 1922.

Hops were held at the officers' club on June 18 and 28, and on July 3. The June 28 hop was in the nature of a farewell for all officers and their families leaving the field for other stations.

Those giving dinner parties on the 13th were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Danforth for twenty-seven guests, Capt. and Mrs. Brooks twelve, Lieut. and Mrs. Myers eight, Lieut. Cronau ten, and Capt. and Mrs. Reed eight. Many guests were present from Fort Monroe and the Naval Base.

Capt. and Mrs. Boykin entertained at dinner before the hop June 28, for her guests, Miss Marshall from Washington, and Mrs. Frank Myers of Vicksburg, La. Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin had thirty-two guests for dinner the same evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Danforth and for several officers and wives who were soon to depart.

On July 3 a hop was held at the officers' club welcoming the officers and ladies of the Bombardment Group from Kelly Field, who arrived July 1. The new officers seemed delighted with the attractive clubhouse and its fine situation on the water.

Col. and Mrs. Danforth had fourteen guests at dinner before the hop, entertaining Major

Blackburn Hall, in command of the Bombardment Group, and Mrs. Hall, also Lieut. and Mrs. Merrick G. Estabrook, jr., house guests of Col. and Mrs. Danforth over the week-end.

Mrs. W. D. Wheeler gave a farewell bridge party at the officers' club. She will visit in Washington while en route to Chaunte Field, where Capt. Wheeler will be in command of the Photographic School.

The last meeting of the ladies' Tuesday club was held June 20. There were fourteen hostesses. Six tables of bridge were played and many came in later for tea, and also many officers availed themselves of the tea invitation.

Miss Frances Farnum of Kansas City has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Jouett. Many parties were given for her. Lieut. Schneberger entertained at supper in her honor at the Old Mill Creek tea room; Lieut. Farnum, her brother, with a clambake at Fisherman's Point.

Lieut. and Mrs. Austin have as their house guest Mrs. Austin's sister, Miss Amy Jackson of Chicago. Mr. T. N. Blakely of Greenville, S.C., is the guest of his son, Capt. Blakely, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Blakely. Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson had as their guests Miss Katherine McCarty and Mr. F. E. Van Nostrand of Washington.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 18, 1922.

Lt. Benjamin S. Gantz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gantz entertained at cards last evening at their home, Naval Base, for Mrs. Bertrand E. Trenis of Washington, Mrs. Gantz's sister; Mrs. G. A. Vroom of Philadelphia, who is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Comdr. Guyabert Vroom, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vroom, at their home, Stockley Gardens, and Miss Rebecca Ball of Houston, Tex., who is the guest of Capt. J. W. Thompson, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Thompson at their home, Naval Base. There were seven tables of bridge, with a prize for each table.

Maj. D. H. Chase, U.S.A., of the Pig Point Ordnance Depot, and Mrs. Chase, who will leave this week for Panama, were the guests of honor at a bridge party Friday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Trotman at their home, Churchland, Va.

Gen. James P. Jersey, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Jersey and Miss Darrell Jersey are spending several weeks at "Wesson," their old home, in Powhatan county, Va.

Mrs. Joseph Buckley, of Kobe, Japan, has arrived to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Comdr. C. F. Ely, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Ely, at their home, Naval Hospital.

Mrs. LeRoy F. Page had a bridge luncheon at her home, U.S. Army Supply Base, Friday for the members of her club.

Mrs. Clarence F. Ely had a card party at her home, Naval Hospital, Friday for her sister, Mrs. Joseph Buckley of Kobe, Japan.

Little Miss Lalla Jane Cary celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary at the home of her parents, Lt. Robert W. Cary, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cary, Saturday by entertaining her little friends at a party. The little guests were Misses Mary Warfield Ashbrook of Washington, Barbara and Margaret Cary, Master William K. Riddle, jr., Paul, Richard and Robert Holt, Frances Lewis and Robert W. Cary, 3d.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Daughton entertained at dinner at the Masonic Country Club, Chesapeake Beach, Sunday evening for Misses Ruth Houser and Betty Bacon of Washington, Mrs. V. Woodford, Lt. Comdr. Sankey Bacon, M.C., U.S.N., and Lt. Joseph Durette, M.C., U.S.N.

Lt. Comdr. L. A. Davidson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davidson had a dinner dance Thursday evening at the Lyceum, Naval Base.

Mrs. Allen W. Ashbrook and little daughter, Mary Warfield Ashbrook, of Washington are the guests of Lt. Robert W. Cary, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cary at their home in the navy yard.

Lt. Comdr. Francis J. Comerford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Comerford, who have been guests at the Monticello Hotel, have moved to Miss Clark's residence, Mowbray Arch, Lt. Comdr. Comerford is attached to the U.S.S. Nevada.

Among the week-end guests at the Masonic Country Club, Chesapeake Beach, were Lt. Comdr. J. A. Harris, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Harris.

Mrs. Earl E. Dockery, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jarrett, at their home, Graydon avenue, has returned to Quantico.

Mrs. Robert W. Cary, sr., who has been spending the winter with her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Robert W. Cary, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Cary, at their home in the navy yard, left last week for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where she will remain until October.

Mrs. Waldo P. Druley, who has been the guest of Mrs. James O. Gawne at her cottage, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., has returned to her home in the navy yard.

Capt. W. E. Fulton, U.S.N., had a dinner dance on the U.S. transport Henderson last week for Mrs. G. F. Lascara. Other guests were Misses Mary Harrison, Elsie Murphy, Louise Williams, Mary Carson, Virginia Mayton, Messrs. Jack Upton, E. B. Jackson, S. W. Jones and the officers of the ship.

Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Parrish at their home, Portsmouth, has left for Newport, R.I., where he has been ordered for duty.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 15, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. Huguet entertained on Monday evening with a lawn party and dance in honor of Maj. Per Ramee, the officers and ladies of the Infantry Rife and Pistol Teams.

On Tuesday evening the 174th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., gave a delightful lawn party and dance complimentary to the officers and ladies of the post.

The officers and ladies of the post entertained with a reception and dance in honor of the officers and ladies of the 174th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Thursday evening on the lawn of the post commander's quarters. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns and flags of every color and description. Col. Stockwell and quite a number of other officers of the Canadian forces attended.

Receiving with Col. Evans were Gen. Jennings and Col. and Mrs. W. R. Pooley of the New York National Guard and Col. and Mrs. Huguet of the 28th Infantry. Several hundred guests from Buffalo and Niagara Falls attended.

Miss Cogswell is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Dixie.

Mrs. Chisholm of Washington is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Mann.

Mrs. Frederic Dixon arrived with her little daughter Dorothy and Lt. Dixon's mother on the 15th.

The 28th Infantry, less the 1st and 3d

battalions, is a recent addition to the post.

The regiment marched up from Camp Dix.

The Infantry Rife and Pistol Teams

completed their elimination contests on the 13th.

The 174th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., will break

camp on the 16th, on which day the 108th

Infantry, N.Y.N.G., will arrive for two weeks'

training and range practice.

Lt. Col. B. R. Wade has been assigned to

the 28th Infantry.

Mrs. Savage has joined Lt. Savage after

visiting friends in New York.

FAIRFIELD AIR DEPOT.

Fairfield, Ohio, July 18, 1922.

Major and Mrs. Robins had as dinner guests Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Page and Lieut. and Mrs. Mills.

A combination bridge and poker party was given by the officers' club on July 14.

Capt. Byron J. Peters, Lieuts. C. E. Thomas and H. A. Bartron flew to Washington, D.C., on July 14.

Lieut. and Mrs. Malcolm N. Stewart announce

the birth of a son, Malcolm N., jr., July 17.

Major and Mrs. Robins have as their guests Mrs. Robins's mother and sister, Mrs. Henry H. Hyde and Miss Helen Hyde of Baltimore.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Steinmetz have as guests Mrs. Steinmetz's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Keenan and Misses Margaret and Laura Hennes of Columbus, Ohio.

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of Dayton, Ohio, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Kennedy. Misses Linn of Boston, Mass., are guests of Capt. Edison Linn. Major and Mrs. Hayes of Washington, D.C., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crane.

Several dinners were given on Friday evening preceding the dance at the officers' club. Capt. Wilder and his mother, Mrs. Wilder, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Lex and Mrs. Wainwright. Mrs. Graton Kennedy and little daughter are spending the week in New York.

Major and Mrs. L. H. Campbell, Jr., entertained at dinner on Sunday night for Major and Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mitchell of Aberdeen. Major and Mrs. Gottschalk will soon leave for Fort Leavenworth, where Major Gottschalk has been assigned to duty.

On July 10 Mrs. Elliott gave a card party in honor of Mrs. Wainwright, who is a guest. On July 5 Major Gen. Charles Bailey, commander of the 3d Corps Area, and two of his aids spent the day at the post and were entertained at luncheon by Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. Major Nix of Washington, D.C., was a visitor at the post last Wednesday and was entertained at luncheon by Major and Mrs. W. L. Clark.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

Camp McClellan, Ala., July 14, 1922.

Major E. P. Duval returned last Saturday from leave, necessitated by the death of his little daughter Forrest, who was killed by an auto in Athens, Ohio. Major Roy O. Henry, formerly with the 6th Cavalry, is here during the National Guard camp, in which he is senior instructor of Cavalry. Major Frank D. McGee visited Capt. and Mrs. Truxes for a few days last week. Major McGee is on leave awaiting retirement for disability.

Lieuts. Dewey and Reybold are reported as recovering steadily from injuries received in mounted events a short time ago.

Headquarters and 1st Squadron, now here in camp, expect to fire on the rifle range before their return to Oglethorpe, about Sept. 1. The results of the qualifications of the 2d Squadron are very gratifying. Troop E reports qualifying eighty-eight per cent, at Catoosa Springs, a fine record of which Capt. Burt is justly proud, but the 1st Squadron expects to surpass it.

The following officers recently have joined the regiment from the Cavalry School and are on duty here: Lieuts. Robert W. Child, William T. Fletcher and John B. Cooley, 7th Cav.

Capt. Willard S. Waderton has just returned from leave wearing the smile that won't come off. The new arrival's name is W. S., Jr., weight eight pounds.

Mrs. William L. Hamilton and little Miss Margery left last week for a two months' visit at Mrs. Hamilton's mother's in Massachusetts. Mrs. Hamilton will join Lieut. Hamilton when the regiment returns to Oglethorpe. Mrs. Bowie is spending a few days in Chattanooga with her parents.

FORT SHERIDAN NOTES.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 6, 1922.

Mrs. Calvin De Witt entertained at bridge for Mmes. Gilliland, Robinson, Spotswood, Hawley, Brown, O'Connor and Favour. Mrs. Wooley and Mrs. Huske were hostesses for the 2d Infantry Bridge Club last week.

Mrs. A. M. Jones had a number of ladies in for tea on Monday to meet her mother and sister, Mrs. H. N. Crandell and Miss Helen Crandell of Freeport, N.Y.

A review of the 14th Cavalry was held for Major Gen. George H. Bell on Friday. Capt. Okie's troop received much applause for feats on horseback. Capts. Birby and Austin received honorable mention.

A squadron of the 14th Cavalry left on Monday to march to Camp Douglas, Ill., where they will remain until September. At their first stop, Diamond Lake, several families drove out and took dinner with them.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Mason, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Wooley. Mrs. Sampson was called away on Friday by the sudden death of her father. Capt. E. E. Robinson arrived from Fort Benning, Ga., to spend several weeks' leave with his family.

Mrs. Luther L. Hill left on Sunday for her home in Des Moines, Iowa, to spend the summer. After spending a week with her niece, Mrs. A. C. Gillen, Mrs. Frank Vandersloot left for her home in Farmington, Ill.

Those officers from Camp Custer who spent the week-end with their families were Major Hawley, Capt. Jones, Campbell and Connor.

The Fort Sheridan polo team defeated the Onwentsia Blues at the Onwentsia polo field on Saturday.

Capt. Thomas A. Dobbins, en route to Fort Riley, spent the Fourth with Col. and Mrs. A. C. Gillen. Mrs. R. Favour and two children, Cutting and Margaret, are spending the summer in the East.

Major and Mrs. Hopkins had as guests over the Fourth Mr. and Mrs. Ervin McDowell and son of Chicago. Mrs. George E. Bowling has returned to her home in Kansas City after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Roger Harrison.

Major and Mrs. McKeany and daughter Julia of Chicago spent Sunday with Major and Mrs. Roohan.

A son, Ernest Ward, Jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Ely at Fort Sheridan.

FORT BROWN.

Fort Brown, Texas, July 15, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice are enjoying an extensive vacation in the East. Col. Rice is at present the guest of Lt. Col. Nathan C. Shiverick, O.R.C., at Avon, N.Y. Mrs. Rice is at Wickford, R.I. Col. and Mrs. O. W. Rethorst and family are recent arrivals at Fort Brown. Lt. Col. Rethorst is in command of the garrison during the absence of Col. Sedgwick Rice.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Kennedy and Master Sorelle Kennedy departed by motor Monday on a three months' tour. Lt. Robert D. Durst is spending a few days in Mexico City prior to going to his home in Springfield, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Hagler and little Mary Louise are spending the summer in Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. and Mrs. John P. Scott gave a swimming party at the pool Thursday night. About twenty guests enjoyed the hospitality. Capt. Lester A. Sprinkle of McAllen and Capt. James W. Ewing of Fort Ringgold were guests at Fort Brown Friday.

Mrs. John J. Bohm is visiting her parents,

Dr. and Mrs. Yates, in Junction City, Kas. Mrs. John E. Maher is the guest of her brother and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Lowe, at San Antonio.

The Post Bridge Club met with Mrs. John P. Scott Friday.

Mrs. Charles H. Lovewell is spending the summer in Oregon with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. George F. Bloomquist.

ROSS FIELD.

Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., July 10, 1922.

On June 26 a farewell party was given to the officers leaving for Scott Field, and on Thursday morning, June 29, the whole post turned out to wish them good-bye and good luck.

Capt. E. W. Hill and Lieuts. A. I. Puryear and James B. Jordan, now on leave, will join the Balloon School detachment at Scott Field upon completion of leave.

Lieut. LeRoy Ponton De Arcos has left to take an advanced course in observation at Kelly Field.

Capt. H. C. Gray has left for the Presidio of San Francisco to act as instructor at the Citizens' Military Training Camp, upon completion of which he will take thirty days' leave and then report for heavier-than-air training at Brooks Field.

A swimming party was given by the officers and ladies of the post at the Anita Baldwin Club Thursday afternoon, after which supper was served at the club.

Since the removal of the Balloon School all officers of the post are now occupying quarters on the field. As there is now but two bachelor officers left, the officers' mess has been discontinued.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, July 10, 1922.

Preceding the regular semi-monthly hop of the 2d Division several charming dinner parties were held in the Argonne Heights Officers' Mess. Col. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell complimented Mr. and Mrs. A. Mattes of Joplin, Mo. The guests included the honor guests, Mr. and Mrs. Mattes; Col. and Mrs. M. L. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. James Golden, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Ells and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Moore.

The officers and ladies of the 2d Regiment of Engineers entertained at dinner, complimenting Col. and Mrs. Harry Burgess, who have recently arrived at Camp Travis, covers being laid for thirty guests.

The officers and ladies of the 1st Infantry entertained with a dinner dance at the Menger Hotel Wednesday evening, July 5, honoring Col. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Henderson, 9th Inf., entertained with an informal dinner party in their quarters Tuesday evening, honoring Lieut. and Mrs. Boyles. The guests included the honor guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyles; Majors Mingos and Scott, Miss Lillian Kleinman and Mrs. Herman Kleinman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford H. Boyles, 9th Inf., entertained at dinner at Wolf's Inn, San Antonio, Wednesday evening, the guests including Majors Mingos and Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Henderson, Mrs. Kleinman and Miss Lillian Kleinman.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. Verne Miller, 9th Inf., was hostess at a prettily appointed bridge tea, honoring her sister, Miss Maud Stewart, who is her house guest.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Henderson, 9th Inf., entertained at dinner in the Argonne Heights Officers' Mess preceding the regular semi-monthly hop, complimenting Miss Lillian Kleinman, who is their house guest. The guests included Col. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Major and Mrs. George C. Charlton, Major and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Verne Miller, Chaplain and Mrs. Roy Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boyles, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Moore, Miss Kleinman, Miss Stewart, Col. E. B. Mitchell, Major J. D. Mingos and Capt. Leslie Brown.

Majors J. D. Mingos entertained at a charmingly appointed dinner at the country club Saturday night, complimenting Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boyles.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Harvey, 9th Inf., entertained informally at dinner Monday night, complimenting Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boyles and Major Dabney.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Boyles, who expect to sail for Manila about August 5, have been the recipients of many social affairs preparatory to their departure from this station.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Lieut. R. E. Moore, A.D.C., entertained with a bridge luncheon at the Argonne Heights Officers' Mess, honoring Mrs. H. B. Lewis, who with Major Lewis have departed for their new station at West Point, N.Y.

The officers and ladies of the 2d Infantry held a picnic at New Braunfels, Texas, Wednesday, June 28. After supper a dance was held in the pavilion.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles P. Lynch, 23d Inf., were hosts at a bridge party in their quarters, Argonne Heights, Thursday evening. The guests included the following members of the 23d Infantry: Capt. and Mrs. Francis, H. P. Gibson, Whitson and Haycock, Mmes. Bissett and Crockett.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., July 13, 1922.

Ens. R. R. Auerswald sustained serious burns upon the face and neck when his plane, flying from North Island naval air station, caught fire after a forced landing near Oceanside, north of this city. Following first-aid treatment, Ens. Auerswald was brought to the naval hospital in Balboa Park in this city.

Mrs. Anna C. Hafer, who has been spending three months with her son, Lieut. Joseph B. Hafer, at Fort Baker, has returned home.

Lieut. W. J. Nunnally, who has served as flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Adm. Guy H. Burrough, commanding the destroyer force, left on the U.S.S. Nitro Wednesday of last week for the East coast to assume his new duties in the office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington. Mrs. Nunnally and daughter will join him soon.

In honor of Rear Adm. Luther E. Gregory, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who has been inspecting the local naval projects, a dinner party was given at Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening by Comdr. and Mrs. Norman M. Smith. Covers were laid for fifteen, including Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Lehrback, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins L. MacRae, Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Coryell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Kenny, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Hancock and Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Miller.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Stewart were week-end

guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. James L. Belcher.

Lieut. Stewart, who was formerly stationed at North Island, is now in charge of the radio station at Englewood, near Los Angeles.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward C. Raguet are entertaining at their home in Coronado the former's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Raguet of Davenport, Iowa, and his sister, Mrs. C. F. Myers of Havana, Cuba, who plan to remain here a month.

In honor of Miss Elizabeth Campbell, who is to be married to Ens. Wallace H. Gregg this summer, a luncheon was given Tuesday by Miss Elsie M. Collins, with seven guests in attendance.

Col. Edwin Landon, who has been the commanding officer at Fort Rosecrans for the past three years, will leave soon with his family for Berkeley on a five months' leave of absence, following which he will be retired at his own request. At Berkeley, which is the seat of the University of California, Col. Landon plans to deliver a course of lectures during the fall and winter.

Mrs. Charles Stafford, wife of Lieut. Stafford, U.S.N., accompanied by her two children, arrived to-day from Camp Lewis to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Richards, in this city.

been acting chief of staff of the 2d Division, Camp Travis, for the past three months during the absence of Col. Louis M. Nutman, has been assigned to duty with Headquarters 8th Corps Area as assistant chief of staff for personnel.

Col. Van Voorhis will become G-1 of the corps area staff and will take the place vacated by Col. Leon B. Kromer, who has been ordered to Washington for general staff duty with operations and training division. Col. Kromer left a few days ago on a three months' leave to visit his former home in Michigan and in September will report for duty in Washington.

Major and Mrs. C. C. Cresson entertained July 11 with a dinner party, honoring Gen. and Mrs. E. Nolan. The guests included Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, Mrs. Lucy T. Thornton, Col. and Mrs. Saxon, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tuttle, Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott.

Mrs. James L. McIlhenney entertained with a bridge party July 6 in her quarters. Major and Mrs. G. Z. Eckels entertained Thursday evening, July 13, with a bridge party, complimenting Major and Mrs. C. H. Traeger. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, Majors and Mmes. John Wallace, H. H. Dabney, Capt. and Mmes. W. H. Young, V. Miller, Brandon, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Moore, Mrs. Turner, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Morton, Miss Howard and Lieut. R. D. Sproul.

Mrs. Clem, wife of Gen. Clem, has arrived from Washington to be the guest of her father, Mr. Dan Sullivan. Her daughter, Ann Elizabeth, is spending the summer in the Maine Woods.

Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Ovenshine entertained with a beautifully appointed luncheon July 12, honoring Mrs. Wier, Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Karl E. Henion in the Argonne Officers' Mess. The guests included the wives of the 23d Infantry officers.



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FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 15, 1922.

One of the welcome guests to return to San Antonio is Mrs. Gordon R. Catts and her young son, Gordon R. Catts, Jr., who are guests of Mrs. Catts's parents, Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott.

Major Catts, who has been an instructor at Camp Benning, Ga., for the past two years, will join his family in two weeks after visiting in Alabama. The party will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Scott for six weeks, when they will leave for Leavenworth, Kas., to their new station.

The quarters of Col. and Mrs. George C. Lewis in Fort Sam Houston, July 6, were the scene of a progressive dinner party. Later in the evening the party attended the opening of the new dance pavilion in Fort Sam Houston. The guests numbered twenty.

Col. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell entertained July 7 in the Argonne Officers' Mess complimenting Mr. and Mrs. A. Mattes of Joplin, Mo. The guests included Col. and Mrs. M. L. Crimmins, Capt. and Mmes. James Golden and G. W. Ells, and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Moore.

The 2d Engineers entertained July 7 with a dinner party in the Argonne Officers' Mess preceding the regular hop, complimenting Col. and Mrs. Harry Burgess. The guests included

Orders issued at Headquarters 8th Corps Area have assigned Lieut. Col. Charles Foster as acting surgeon of the corps area. Col. Foster will relieve Col. Francis A. Winter, who left a few days ago on a three months' leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, who has

CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., July 17, 1922.

Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy were hosts for the evening bridge club.

Mrs. Caperton arrived in camp from Hatchita on Thursday and was guest of Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel until Lieut. Caperton arrived.

The troops from Hatchita arrived in camp for station on Saturday. The officers arriving were Major Hardiman, Capt. Jones and Halloran, Lieuts. Todd and Caperton.

Capt. and Mrs. Wells and Lieut. and Mrs. Whitehead entertained at a progressive bridge party of nine tables on Friday.

A rodeo was held Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at Palomas, the Mexican town just across the border. The Chamber of Commerce of Columbus furnished the prize money and barbecues. Bull fights were held, the manager and matadors coming from Juarez.

Mrs. Burgher was hostess for the afternoon bridge club.

Helen Schoeffel returned to camp on Sunday



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Fourth of July was celebrated by a parade of the regiment and a speech by Col. Schoefel, after which a competitive drill was held. This was won by Company B, commanded by Capt. Wells, the prize being a silver cup presented by the town of Columbus. In the evening fireworks were displayed.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Caffey entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mrs. Sanderson and Col. and Mrs. Schoefel.

Mrs. Mason returned to camp on Sunday after spending four months visiting relatives near Spartanburg.

Thomas Muller, oldest son of Capt. and Mrs. Muller, is visiting his grandfather in San Francisco.

Mrs. Caffey gave a luncheon on Friday for Mmes. Worthington and Caperton.

CAMP STOTSENBURG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., June 1, 1922.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Boyle returned to the post Wednesday after two months' leave spent in China and Japan. They returned on the Nikko Maru.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles E. Ide and children returned to the post this week after a short vacation spent at Baguio.

Maj. and Mrs. Reese M. Howell were hosts at a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Webb, Miss Esther Grow, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Black, Major Inglis and Capt. Campbell.

Miss Margaret Gates entertained at Mah-Jongg Thursday for Miss Schultz, Capt. E. C. Fleming and Lt. Langevin.

Capt. and Mrs. Carl F. Strong entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. McHale and Lt. and Mrs. H. Johnson.

Capt. and Mrs. Rohland A. Isker arrived on the Keystone State Friday from a two months' leave spent in China and Japan. They were accompanied by Miss Esther Isker of Minneapolis, Minn., sister of Capt. Isker, who joined them at Shanghai and will spend several months here as their guest.

Capt. George G. Ball has been appointed aid to Maj. Gen. Wright, Department commander. Capt. Ball and family will leave for Manila this week.

Among the officers and their families spending the hot season at Baguio were Maj. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Maj. and Mrs. Ide, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. L. Frizzell, Capt. and Mrs. C. Midcap, Capt. and Mrs. Merritt Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Metcalf, Capt. and Mrs. Sabini, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Sims, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Black, Mrs. H. B. Gibson, Mrs. H. I. Riley, Lt. and Mrs. William L. Barriger, Mrs. M. H. Phillips, Lt. J. H. Phillips and Capt. Harry Black.

Maj. and Mrs. Frederic Bockoven returned from Hong-Kong Friday on the Keystone State, where they spent a two weeks' vacation.

Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Isker and Miss Esther Isker were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Guenther Saturday.

Mrs. L. N. Keesling and Mrs. R. S. Parker were hostesses at a bridge tea Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Anderson, Maj. and Mrs. E. H. Hicks and Capt. H. G. Gibson returned to the post this week after a pleasure trip to China on the transport Merritt.

Lt. and Mrs. L. H. Berry were hosts at a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Webb, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Isker, Miss Esther Grow, Lt. and Mrs. E. F. Cress, Lt. and Mrs. Raymond and Capt. R. Campbell.

Mrs. Ward had two tables of bridge Thursday for Mrs. W. D. Mangan, Mrs. R. B. Trimble, Mrs. D. Page, Mrs. R. A. Isker, Mrs. S. D. Smith, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Esther Isker.

Mrs. Johnson Haygood and children arrived on the Sherman and have joined Gen. Haygood at Camp Stotsenburg.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Corozal, C.Z., July 7, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. Peck of Quarry Heights have their niece and nephew, Miss Dacotah Dreschel and Mr. William Dreschel, with them for a several months' visit.

On Friday Ruth and Peggy Giffin, daughters of Major and Mrs. Giffin of Fort Amador, celebrated their birthday anniversaries jointly with the assistance of twenty little friends.

Col. and Mrs. Fairchild of Corozal entertained Major and Mrs. L. M. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Evans and Ball at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Dean were dinner hosts to Lieuts. and Mmes. Whittier and Francis before the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Cook gave a hop supper for Capt. and Mrs. MacLaughlin and Raymond.

Col. and Mrs. Ladue and Miss Louise Ladue spent Friday and Saturday on the Atlantic side.

The fifteen officers that have been attending the Chemical Warfare School graduated on Saturday.

The U.S.M.A. Cadets Lawrence Ladue, Maxwell Tracy, Charles Palmer, Ramon Arias, Jr., and Samuel Pannell arrived Saturday to spend their furloughs with relatives on the isthmus.

Adm. Cole entertained Capt. and Mrs. Castleman, Cdr. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieuts. and Mmes. Hall, Patterson, Capt. Taylor, Taussig, Stackhouse, U.S.N., Cdr. Shafroth, Collins and Lient. Miller at dinner Saturday on board the U.S.S. Birmingham.

Miss Hazel Nelson of Gaillard was hostess at a hop supper Saturday for Misses Hemphill, Ladue, McBride, Guiteras and Kenworthy, Mrs. Ladue, Major Walbach, Capt. Conway, Bulman, Dougherty, Lieuts. Rosebaum, Curtis, Mitchell, Flory, and Mr. Bob Sturgis.

Col. and Mrs. Tracy of Fort Amador gave a dinner Sunday at the Union Club for Misses Ladue, Kenworthy, and Cadets Tracy and Ladue.

Adm. Cole was a dinner host Sunday on board the U.S.S. Birmingham to twelve.

Cadet Ramon Arias, Jr., entertained nine at dinner Sunday. Majors and Mmes. Harmon, Malsbury, and Mr. Schuber were dinner guests of Mrs. Aubrey.

Cols. and Mrs. Beckham, Majors and Mmes. Wildrick, Giffin, Wats, Miss Young and Capt. Winton spent the weekend at Taboga. Capt. and Mrs. Svensson gave a picnic at Taboga for twenty on Sunday.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Hemphill of Gatun were weekend guests of Miss Hazel Nelson of Gaillard.

Col. and Mrs. Beckham of Fort Amador entertained at supper and bridge Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Brown, Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden, Majors and Mmes. Tilton, Pritchett and Malsbury.

Col. and Mrs. Steele of Fort Amador were

hosts to Majors and Mmes. Spurgin, Watts, Capt. and Mmes. Kenworthy, Townsend, and Lient. and Mrs. Hanchett at dinner and bridge Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Newgarden of Fort Clayton entertained Capt. and Mrs. Skinner and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis at dinner Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Brown of Quarry Heights gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Davis and Judge and Mrs. Blackburn.

Misses Ladue, Nelson, Morris, Kenworthy, Kerr, Dreschel, McBride, Capt. Bultman, Thee, Conway, Mearns, Sturgis and Kenworthy were picnic guests Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. Evans.

Misses Nelson, McBride and Ladue went to Gatun Wednesday to attend the exercises and dance given by the 14th Infantry on their organization day.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henderson entertained thirty-six with a swimming party and picnic at Morro Island Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Tracey of Fort Amador entertained at a hop supper before the Fourth of July dance in honor of their son, Cadet Maxwell Tracey. The guests were Major and Mrs. Spurgin, Misses Dreschel, McBride, Baird, Kenworthy, Morris, Ladue, Steele, Arias, Nelson, Beckham, Lieuts. Palmer, Flory, Curtis, Kilbourne, Cadets Ladue, Arias, Pannell, Palmer, Messrs. Cloke, Sturgis, Kenworthy and McBride.

Col. and Mrs. McBride were dinner hosts Saturday to Col. and Mmes. Fairchild, Leisenring, Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden, Majors and Mmes. Lenzner, Harmon, Giffin, Davis and Tilton.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenworthy on Saturday gave a dinner for Cols. and Mmes. Hicks, Steele, Major and Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. Bancroft and Capt. Bucher. Capt. and Mrs. Rodman of Fort Clayton presided at a dinner for twelve Saturday.

Adm. Cole entertained Gen. Sturgis, Gen. and Mrs. Callan, Col. and Mrs. Ladue, Capt. and Mrs. Castleman, Comdr. and Mrs. Ainsworth, Capt. Hunt, U.S.N., Comdr. Shafroth, Collins, and Capt. Conway at dinner on board the U.S.S. Birmingham Sunday. Major and Mrs. Malshbury gave a dinner Sunday for Cols. and Mmes. Brown, Peck, Miss Dreschel, Dr. and Mrs. Rucker, Major Walbach, Capt. Bultman and Mr. Dreschel.

Mr. Harold Cloke, son of Col. and Mrs. Cloke, of Fort De Soto, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Beckham.

Mrs. Golding of Quarry Heights and her mother, Mrs. Frank S. Smith, were among the passengers on the Colon sailing Monday for New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Turley chaperoned Misses McBride, Ladue, Kenworthy, Elmore, Beckham, Hamilton, Lieuts. Curtis, Kilbourne, Allen, Flory, Herron, Mearns, Ladue, Tracy, Palmer and Kenworthy on a moonlight picnic and dance at Taboga Wednesday.

The Corozal Morning Bridge Club met with Mrs. Fairchild Monday. Cols. and Mmes. Brown, Fairchild, Leisenring, Beckham, Hicks, Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden, Major and Mrs. Smith and Mr. Burger were bridge-supper guests of American Minister South and Mrs. South on Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Nugent and daughter Elizabeth, Majors and Mmes. Blumel, Whitten, Major Palmer, Capt. Bashore and Lord were among the passengers sailing on the St. Michael Monday for the States.

Capt. Kenworthy's sons, Charles and William, arrived Saturday to spend the summer vacation with him at Fort Amador.

Major and Mrs. Spurgin sailed Thursday for the States. Major Spurgin will be stationed at Fortress Monroe after a short leave.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

R. W. S. asks: (1) I served in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 10, 1900, to May 9, 1905; honorably discharged; re-enlisted in the U.S. Army April 28, 1907, and my service has been continuous since that time. (2) I have recently re-enlisted and would like to find out whether or not I could make claim for my service in the Marine Corps for purposes of longevity pay. According to Cir. 110, W.D., 1922, I have a readjustment claim for a period in the Marine Corps for which I have never received pay; according to this circular, or at least the way I understand it, I can make claim as of July 1, 1920, to May 9, 1922, date of discharge from previous enlistment. I re-enlisted May 10, 1922. I have over 20 years' service at present time. (3) I thank you for any information you could give me in regard to my interest in this matter.

Answer: You may include your service in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 10, 1900, to May 9, 1905, for longevity pay purposes. There is no doubt that if your claim is valid it will be adjusted.

E. G. R. asks: (1) I was commissioned 1st Lieut., M.R.C., July 6, 1917, and was called to active service as such Aug. 27, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lieut., M.C., Dec. 12, 1917, remained continuously in the Service and was commissioned captain, M.C., Aug. 27, 1920. What pay should I receive? (2) Mileage? (3) Does the bill provide for payment of commutation of quarters, heat and light if an officer is ordered away from his permanent station on temporary duty, even though holding his quarters while on such duty?

Answer: (1) You are in the third pay period at a monthly pay of \$210. With dependents your yearly pay would be, including rental allowances and subsistence allowances, \$3,918; without dependents it would be \$3,459. (2) You will receive 8 cents per mile less 3 cents for any transportation furnished and 3 cents for land grant. (3) If you are holding public quarters you cannot at the same time be paid the rental allowance.

H. C. B.—A permanent ensign who was temporarily appointed ensign in August, 1919, will become lieutenant (j.g.) in August, 1922. Former Reserves appointed permanent ensigns to rank from June 4, 1920, will become lieutenants (j.g.) in June, 1922.

P. C. D.—The Army transport Meade made two trips to Manila in 1900, the first time arriving there on April 15 and the second time Sept. 4. The 26th Infantry departed from the P.I. July 14, 1903. The 2d Battalion, 9th Infantry, arrived in the P.I. April 5, 1910, and departed June 5, 1912.